SUBJECT NAACP

FILE NUMBER 61-3176

SECTION NUMBER 4

SERIALS 61 - 85

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

SC-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffee
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

KRM:alo'd

Date: October 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Attached hereto is photostatic material concerning the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field Office [redacted] forwarded to the Bureau by letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27, 1942.

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-22-80 BY SP1 CSM

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

ENCL BEHIND FILE

1 ENCLO. D42

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-3176-61
F B I
9 Oct 3 1942

Enclosures 2

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

38 OCT 15 1942

FIVE KRM

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" incorporated in the year 1911, under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of _____

_____

_____

Before referred for the purposes of the said Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1922

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President

Vice-Presidents

Rev. Arthur Cayton

Rev. James Hayden Ma[illegible]

James William Johnson

Arthur B. Spingarn

Oswald Garrison Villard

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Chairman of the Board

Mary White Ovington

William Walling, Secretary

Rev. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of The Crisis

Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches

William Pickens, Field Secretary

Mary E. Lawson, Regional Field Secretary

Herbert J. Seligmann, Director of Publicity

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, Mary White Ovington, New York

Boston

Cecil Halligey

Buffalo

Joseph Pelham Loud

Charleston, W. Va.

T. G. Nutter

Chicago

Rev. Addison

Cincinnati

Mrs. Henry E. Boyle

Detroit

Mrs. Ira W. Jones

Mrs. Frank Barnhart

Indianapolis

T. E. Hanna

Los Angeles

Dr. H. Claude Hughes

Dr. J. A. Somerville

Memphis

E. H. Crump

New Haven

Craig W. Crawford

New York

Miss A. A. Atwood

Mrs. Hamilton C. Bishop

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Rev. John Haynes Holmes

James Weldon Johnson

Florence Kelley

Ella Reeb Murray

Mrs. Mahlon M. Lawrence

John E. Nail

Arthur B. Spingarn

J. E. Spingarn

Charles H. Studin

William English Walling

Dr. Louis T. Wright

Philadelphia, Mass.

Dr. William Alan Hallowell

Philadelphia

William Morris

Richmond

Joseph L. Hodges

Springfield, Mass.

Rev. A. W. Walker

Toledo

Mrs. Arthur Cayton

Washington

Mrs. E. H. Brewster

Rev. James A. Cobb

Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell

Publication

The Crisis, published monthly

[illegible]

[illegible] COMMITTEES

LEGAL COMMITTEE

[illegible]

COMMITTEE ON FINANCES

[illegible]

[illegible] COMMITTEE

[illegible]

[illegible] BOARD

[illegible]

[illegible] BOARD, [illegible] COMMITTEE

[illegible]

CONTENTS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
The Negro and the Vote
2nd Texas Primary Case
Florida Primary Case
Arkansas Primary Case
Virginia Primary Case

Labor Union Segregation: John H. Jones & Brotherhood Union
Racial Discrimination: J. T. Allen, Prohibition
Murder Convictions Twice Reversed: Thomas Holmes
Grown Levels of the Constitution of Murder
Acquittal of Rape: Jack Ross, Monroe, La.
Shooting in Houston, Texas: Alfred Wills
Flogged by School Principals: Arkadelphia Negroes
Residential Segregation Ordinance: Richmond, Va.

Jurors Accommodations: Judge Alex B. Walker
Grafts Indictment of Texas

Segregation: Gold Star Mothers
White Police Segregation: Ben Coleman & Williams
Bus Travel Segregation
U. S. Army Marine Prisoners: Fort Sumter, Ga.
High School Segregation: Gaylor Grove

Prisoners

Jurors Commission
The Sylvester Shield
The Herbert C. J. Bishop Shield

Lynchings Investigated
Chillicothe, Ohio
Marion, Ind.

Lynchings Reported 1928

Summary of Lynchings

CONTENTS—Continued

	Page
Report on Resolutions and Votes	[illegible]
Death of Archibald H. Grandin	[illegible]
Death of Hazel H. Thomas	[illegible]
Death of Sidney John Hunt	[illegible]
Memorial Service for Mansfield Smith	[illegible]
Election of J. H. Sprague as President	[illegible]
Resignation of James Weldon Johnson as Secretary	[illegible]
Election of Dr. H. Claude Hudson as Secretary	[illegible]
Commission Accepts Treasurer's Testimony Before Fish Committee	[illegible]
Long Memorials: List of Life Members	[illegible]
Financial	[illegible]
Treasurer	[illegible]
Auditor's Report	[illegible]
Roll Call	[illegible]

THE DEFEAT OF JUDGE JOHN J. PARKER

Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina remains an unimportant figure in American jurisprudence, but for a period of five weeks he became the center of one of the bitterest political struggles in the history of American politics, a struggle that made history and that developed into the major political demonstration by the Negro since the Civil War. The ramifications of the successful fight to prevent confirmation of the nomination of Judge Parker to the United States Supreme Court led into every phase of American life, but its main significance for the Negro may be summarized as follows:

1. The bench of the United States Supreme Court was kept free of a man who had publicly found the war-time constitutional amendments to a speech expressing opposition to the Negro's participation in politics.

2. A body blow was struck at the lily-white policy by which the Hoover administration proposed to consolidate southern white sentiment by excluding the Negro and his rights.

3. The Negro's political power as a cohesive force was conclusively demonstrated both in the adverse vote on the Parker nomination in the Senate, and in the subsequent fall election campaign of 1930, in which Senator Moses of Ohio and Senator Allen of Kansas were defeated in large measure by Negro voters—because of their support of Parker.

It is impossible in brief space to comprehend the events of this dramatic, world-shaking and decisively won political fight. It originated in an inquiry by the N. A. A. C. P. concerning the record of Judge Parker, who had been nominated by President Hoover, to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court. In reply to the N. A. A. C. P. inquiry, there came to the national office a clipping from the Greensboro *Daily News* of April 10, 1920. This clipping quoted from a speech made by Judge Parker at that time—in 1920—the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, before the Republican State Convention, accepting the nomination. In that speech he commented approvingly on an amendment to the constitution of North Carolina in 1900, which provided for the payment of a poll tax, for literacy tests of voters and for the enforcement of a grandfather clause, all three clauses of the amendment being designed to disenfranchise Negroes from voting. Despite the fact that grandfather clauses had been

held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in Guinn and Beale vs. The United States (238 U.S. 347) in 1915, this southern judge in 1929 expressed his approval of the 1929 North Carolina amendment containing such an unconstitutional grandfather clause. The Greensboro *Daily News* clipping sent to the N.A.A.C.P. quoted Judge Parker as saying in his speech of acceptance:

> The Republican party in North Carolina has accepted the amendment of the spirit in which it was passed and the Negro has no complaint to make. I have attended every State Convention since 1900 and I have never seen a Negro delegate in any Convention that I attended. The Negro as a class does not desire to enter politics. The Republican Party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached that stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of Government. This being true, and every intelligent man in North Carolina knows that it is true, the attempt of certain party Democratic politicians to inject the race issue into every campaign is most regrettable. I say it deliberately there is no more dangerous or contemptible enemy of the State than one who for personal or political advantage will attempt to inflame the minds of racial prejudice or hatred. . . . the participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the right men in either race or by the Republican party of North Carolina.

The National Association, having carried before the United States Supreme Court and won there, six cases affecting the fundamental citizenship rights not only of Negroes but of other minority groups, and knowing that the Supreme Court was the most vital bulwark of such rights, at once realized the danger that lay in the nomination to that court of a man holding such reactionary views as those of Judge Parker. On March 20, the N.A.A.C.P. telegraphed him, asking if he had been correctly quoted in the Greensboro *Daily News* and giving him opportunity to say whether he still held the views then expressed. The telegraph company confirmed that the message was delivered and signed for. Judge Parker saw fit to make no reply. The N. A. A. C. P. thereupon urged President Hoover to withdraw that nomination, acting on a precedent the withdrawal by President Taft of the nomination of Judge Hook on February 8, 1912, after protest by the N. A. A. C. P. on February 6.

When it became evident that President Hoover not only would not withdraw the nomination, but intended to use all the power at his command to procure confirmation of that nomination, the N.A.A.C.P. was already about procuring enough votes to defeat it in the Senate. When the nomination was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and by that committee to a sub-committee, the Acting Secre-

[illegible] asked for leave to present a memorandum on the subject, and on April 5th appeared before the committee in Washington setting forth in detail the grounds of Negro opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court. The memorandum by the Acting Secretary contained in full the quotation from Judge Parker's speech in 1920 and pointed out that it constituted "an open, shameless flouting of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution" and stated the belief of the Association that a man who has political advantage "can treat two amendments to the federal constitution as pander to race prejudice" was unfit to sit upon the nation's highest tribunal.

Appended to the memorandum was a list of important cases passed upon by the U. S. Supreme Court from the year 1915 to 1929, involving enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in so far as they affected the Negro's rights. The cases cited included:

1915—Guinn and Beale vs. United States, 238 U. S. 347
Myers vs. Anderson, 238 U. S. 368.
1917—Buchanan vs. Warley, 245 U. S. 60.
1923—Moore vs. Dempsey, 261 U. S. 86.
1924—Love vs. Griffith, 266 U. S. 32.
1926—Corrigan vs. Buckley, 271 U. S. 323.
1927—Nixon vs. Herndon, 273 U. S. 536.
Nixon vs. Tyler, 273 U. S. 536.

Meanwhile the N. A. A. C. P. was communicating not only with its branches in all parts of the country where the Negro voted, but with church, fraternal, and other bodies, with individuals both white and colored of prominence and influence, and with political leaders. An avalanche of telegrams, telephone messages and letters began to descend upon senators from northern and even from southern states and senator after senator hastened to assure the N. A. A. C. P. that he would oppose the confirmation of Judge Parker. The subcommittee of the Senate judiciary on April 21, voted 10 to 6 against confirmation of the Parker nomination.

Despite this adverse vote the Hoover administration persisted in its effort to force this nomination through the Senate. Any and all means were employed, in the effort of the administration to discredit the opposition to Parker. Senator Overman of North Carolina stated

that Negroes had voted for Parker in the elections of 1920, a statement which was promptly denied by telegrams and by affidavits from North Carolina Negroes, brought to the press by the N. A. A. C. P. "Negro leaders," one of them proving to be a man under federal indictment in Winston-Salem, N. C., were procured to endorse the Parker nomination. The pedigree of these "Negro leaders" was promptly broadcast to the press, white and colored, by the N.A.A.C.P.

The Society of Friends and other strong groups were joining forces with the N. A. A. C. P. in the nation-wide struggle being waged against the Parker nomination. Miss Helen R. Bryan, Mr. Robert Gray Taylor, and other members of the Philadelphia Society of Friends became active in the fight.

Through friendly Washington correspondents of leading daily newspapers, the N. A. A. C. P. was kept fully informed each day of developments in Washington. Attempts to hold secret votes in the Senate, to delay votes and other maneuvers were exposed to their conspiracy, through the information transmitted by long distance telephone to the N. A. A. C. P. and relayed by wire to stronger centers where Negro votes counted. Important newspapers, particularly the *Scripps-Howard* chain, gave the Association unwanted support in its campaign.

The Association was concentrating its attention to senators. Within 24 hours of a published statement challenging the authenticity of the quotations from Judge Parker's speech of 1920, photostatic copies of the clipping from the Greensboro *Daily News* containing the quotation were placed by the Association in the hands of President Hoover, of every member of the Senate and of the press.

When Senator Pepper of Ohio charged that the opposition to the Parker nomination was estimated by "nonsense" among Negroes, the Association broadcast through the press of the country the fact that it was standing on two planks, one of them the U. S. Constitution, the other the highest possible standards of fitness for nominees to the Supreme Court. "Vituperation, distortion and misrepresentation will not obscure the issue before the American people," said the Association's widely published release. "This issue is so simple that it cannot possibly be misunderstood."

The Hoover administration did not stop short of exerting pressure on judges, lawyers and bar associations to endorse Parker. A Junior Assistant Attorney General in charge of Prohibition, Mabel

Walter Wilkinson, actually telephoned from Washington to Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Association's board of directors, apparently ignorant of Miss Ovington's position, to ask her to support the Parker nomination.

Despite the efforts put forth by the Hoover administration, which was making a keystone of an "hip-robber" policy in the south, coupled after another, some from supporters of Parker's nomination, some because the political machine set up by the N. A. A. C. P. was burning too hotly, announced that he would not support the Parker nomination. The Association maintained a daily direction of releases distributed by Associated Press, United Press and other agencies throughout the country, and the colored press, generally commendably, could hold of the Association's efforts.

On Sunday, April 27, the Association held conferences and meetings in two cities, the one in Philadelphia being addressed by Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, and the one in Chicago by the Acting Secretary, and by the Director of Branches. Mr White also delivered addresses in Detroit on April 29 and in Cleveland on April 30. In New York City the Acting Secretary and the Director of Publicity addressed meetings respectively of the Men's Problems Club at the Broadway Tabernacle Church and of the Youth Problems Club of New York University, and these and the other more meetings held by the Association were given extensive press notice.

When all else seemed to fail and the drift of public sentiment was seen to be going strongly against the Parker nomination, the white politicians in North Carolina resorted to personal threats against leading colored citizens to make them recede from their opposition to the Parker nomination. This was resented and exposed by the Association which made public a telegram to the Governor of North Carolina calling upon him for protection of the citizens who had been threatened.

Late in April, when it was seen that a vote in the Senate would inevitably go against the administration and would result in the rejection of the Parker nomination, the N. A. A. C. P. was informed that the administration was embarking upon a strategy of delay, hoping thus to win over the colored people and other opponents of Judge Parker. The N. A. A. C. P. quickly counteracted its effects, enlisted endorsement of its campaign coming from such organizations as the Springfield Republican in Massachusetts, The Minneapolis

Times, the *Daily News* and the entire *Scripps-Howard* chain. The Washington correspondent of the *Outlook and Independent* on April 28, commented on the "organized political conscience" of the Republican senators in trying to ignore the Negro protest against Parker, and the "tumultuous opposition to a political peace" prevalent in Washington in consequence of the order of mail being removed by senators pledging against confirmation.

As the hour for a vote in the United States Senate drew near, and the Association was informed that the result could depend on possibly a single vote, every nerve was strained to secure the presence of all senators who opposed the confirmation. That one doubtful vote was procured in the person of Senator Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, who postponed from his home to Washington to cast his vote against Parker. As the vote for the Senate was approached the Association made a last appeal to the American people appealing not only to the Senate but "to the cause of justice and fairness of the American people," showing that in view of the many 5-to-4 decisions of the Supreme Court the character, social background and general education of each Justice played an important part; pointing out that the law "is not an abstract game but an attempt to satisfy certain phases of human affairs;" and that Negroes were tremendously served by the contact "because to them the U. S. Supreme Court has come to represent a fearless band of justice irrespective of race, creed or color, and to this tradition the Parker nomination comes a serious menace."

The day of the Senate vote was a dramatic one. The Senate chamber was crowded with persons standing three deep in the rear, awaiting the vote. Newspapers throughout the country for weeks had carried extensive headlines recording the progress of the fight. Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, had made a stirring speech opposing the nomination, the only senator who had referred specifically to the Negro opposition as a just cause for rejecting the nomination. For the sake of record, since history was made, we reprint what Senator Wagner said:

> "I am a deep and heartfelt sympathy because the race of labor relations and the organized outside colored people of the United States. They both spring from a single root of discontent. Judged by the outlook around, he is obviously incapable of viewing with sympathy the aspirations of those who are striving for a higher and better place in the world. His opposition essentially does not go to those who are already up top and to him, and the authority of his office and the influence of his opinion to keep them up top and to remove the stranger of the ladder, whether they be an organized economic group or a specially social group.

Finally, on May 7th, the vote came. The Hoover administration, against the advice and the plea of colored people and of Florida, had insisted on forcing the issue and had put the weight of its entire influence into the fight. But all that the Hoover administration could do, all the power it could exert, proved to be not enough. When the Senate finally voted it was to reject confirmation of the Parker nomination by a vote of 41 to 39.

Throughout the country that vote was recognized as a disguised victory for the Negroes, led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as one of the most successful, persistent, vigorous and enduring political contests ever waged in the United States. The part played by the American Federation of Labor, opposing Parker because of his decisions upholding the "yellow dog" contract, was recognized to have been a minor one. Here was a victory won by the Negroes of the United States against the combined power of the Hoover administration. Here was a milestone in the long struggle for full Negro emancipation. And the lesson was not lost upon the politicians, others or the American public at large.

Congratulations both editorial and personal flowed in upon the Association from all points of the compass, and pledges of assistance and support.

The N. A. A. C. P. wasted no time in self-congratulation. On the very day of the Senate vote, the Association sent out to colored citizens throughout the United States, a press release which called the defeat of Parker the beginning of the Negro's fight for the ballot. "In reality," said the release, "this victory is only a beginning. First of all, colored citizens have before them the task of checking their friends and dealing with their opponents. Negroes have already shown southern democrats with unusual emphasis that it no longer pays to lick the Negro for political purposes. They have also shown the nation that the Negro can carry on a successful, sustained, campaign among political foes and keep it on the highest moral plane, in the name of citizenship and human rights. It remains to demonstrate that colored people have a political memory."

That memory was demonstrated in the fall political campaign and elections of 1930.

The 1920 Elections

In the 1920 elections the N. A. A. C. P. completed a highly critical point of opportunity. Here the Negro as a political force could make good the situation he had found during the Parker fight. The N. A. A. C. P. prepared for the fall campaign by coming out to the Association, to colored citizens and to concerned friends white and colored, lists of the candidates coming up for election, and a statement as to how each senator had voted and voted in the Parker struggle.

Prior even to the campaign proper, the N. A. A. C. P. entered the primary fight. William Pickens, Field Secretary of the Association, went into Kansas and spoke in the primary campaign there against Senator Henry J. Allen. Although the Kansas primaries resulted in Senator Allen's nomination, it was with sharply reduced majorities, and it was conceded that the voting of the Negro vote, made fully conscious in the elections, played an important part in the defeat of Senator Allen.

As the campaign progressed, it was seen that the most dramatic and significant struggle would take place in two states where Negroes were numerically strong, well organized, and intelligently led. These two states were Ohio and Kansas. In both these states the senators had contemptuously flouted the place of their Negro constituents and had voted in accordance with the wishes of the Hoover administration in the effort to force through Parker's confirmation.

It was decided that no better object lesson could be given the Republican party in these states and no better demonstration of the political independence which the N. A. A. C. P. has been contending for, than to defeat decisively the pro-Parker senators in these states, Senator Frank C. McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas.

In Ohio, under the able leadership of C. E. Dickerson, President of the Ohio Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches, the campaign was made a fast and aggressive one. Mass meetings were arranged throughout the State of Ohio, and were addressed by local speakers as well as by the Acting Secretary who made repeated trips to the leading cities in the state, including Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Cincinnati, and Toledo. Thousands of persons were reached directly and indirectly through the large and enthusiastic mass meetings arranged by the N. A. A. C. P. and the literature distributed, emphasizing the importance of the large white-colored voters would help to decide.

As the campaign wore on it became more and more clear that Senator McCulloch's chances for election were growing slim. The Democratic nominee, Robert J. Bulkley, asked for a conference with the Acting Secretary, and this was held in Cleveland on September 25th. At this conference Mr. Bulkley asked leave to make a statement of his views and attitude on race relations and also committed, in a report issued by the N.A.A.C.P. to the press, to answer a series of questions put to him on this subject. At the suggestion of the National Office, in October, Mr. Dickerson issued a challenge to Senator McCulloch to debate with Mr. White on the subject of Senator McCulloch's vote in the senate to seat Judge Parker on the Supreme Court. The challenge received wide press publicity and, according to Mr. Dickerson, marked the turning point of the campaign which it was declared by the senator.

Throughout the campaign, it was made clear by the Association and its speakers, that the N.A.A.C.P. campaign was a nonpartisan one, devoted to affirming principles irrespective of party. In fact, the support of the Association was thrown to representatives of different parties in different states. The senators supported and opposed in the campaign were as follows:

SUPPORTED

Senator	State	Party	Outcome
Reuben C. McCulloch	Ohio	Republican	Defeated
Henry J. Allen	Kansas	Republican	Defeated
Jesse H. Metcalf	Rhode Island	Republican	Elected
David H. Reading	Delaware	Republican	Elected

OPPOSED

Senator	State	Party	Outcome
Arthur Capper	Kansas	Republican	Elected
Thomas J. Walsh	Montana	Democrat	Elected
Thomas H. Schall	Minnesota	Republican	Elected

The statement of election and defeat does not tell the whole story. In Negro districts in Ohio cities, McCulloch was far behind the opposition. In Toledo Negro districts, Bulkley polled more than three times more votes than McCulloch. In Cleveland, the colored wards voted heavily against McCulloch. In Akron, two-thirds and many of the Negro voters opposed McCulloch. The same thing is true of most of the large Ohio cities and was recognized by the politicians when the unofficial election figures were received.

In Kansas, where Senator Capper was supported and elected and Senator Allen opposed and defeated, a prominent newspaper man of the state telegraphed the Association: "Undoubtedly Allen would have won had he had every Negro vote as in previous years."

Although the colored voters in Rhode Island and Delaware were not successful in defeating the senators they opposed, yet the margins by which they were elected were small and the value of independent political action was not lost either on Negro voters or white politicians. Less than 30 per cent of the Negro voters of Providence are reported to have voted for the Republican candidate and in Newport the Democratic plurality was reported increased 67 per cent by the Negro vote. Letters to editors and other press publicity, caused the evident dissatisfaction of the Negro vote and its significance.

It is to be expected that the demonstration of the entire anti-Parker fight in the Senate and the missing votes at the polls, will have a pronounced effect on the Negro's political future in this country. The Negro has shown himself for the first time since the Civil War, ready to vote with absolute independence of traditional party alignments, and in numbers sufficient to be formidable. Negroes have with other races to unite with senators who will come up for re-election in coming years and whose votes and records on the Parker case will be carefully checked up by the N. A. A. C. P.

The immediate gain was the keeping free of the Supreme Court bench from a reactionary point of sight repute, in neither an general grounds nor on the grounds of his finding of Constitutional Amendments to occupy the post to which President Hoover nominated him. The Republican party's "Lily White" policy has been given a rebuke which politicians will not lightly forget. And the Negro is in a fair way to cast his ballot in behalf of those general and impersonal principles of civil rights and human justice which the Constitution affirms and the ballot was established to maintain.

Although not required by law to do so, the Association filed with the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures (Senator Gerald P. Nye, Chairman) a statement of expenses in connection with the political contests centering upon the defeat of the Parker nomination. This report, in abbreviated form, showed expenditures as follows: Ohio, $[illegible]; Delaware, $1187; Kansas, $[illegible]; and Rhode Island, $1.30. No contributions were received from any political party, all expenses being paid from the general fund of the Association.

Justice Owen J. Roberts

Owen J. Roberts, who was appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court to place of the reputed and endeared Judge Parker, is in many ways a strong contrast to the earlier nomination. A graduate of Lincoln University, of long and distinguished legal record, liberal in his views on race relations, Mr. Justice Roberts is a member of the U. S. Supreme Court, whose appointment the Association can look upon with serene satisfaction and with confidence that no shadow of personal prejudice or political subjectivism can be urged against him.

FUND FOR LEGAL WORK

An appropriation which will aid the Association materially in carrying out its program was made by the American Fund for Public Service during the year 1938. Upon the recommendation of Messrs. Morris L. Ernst, Lewis Gannett and James Weldon Johnson, the Fund's Sub-Committee on Negro Work, it was voted to expand the scope the N. A. A. C. P.'s case load enough to conduct an extensive campaign in the courts against specific handicaps facing the Negro, which include: Unequal Apportionment of School Funds, Barring of Property Holders' Conventions, Disenfranchisement, and Civil Liberties Violations. It was provided by the American Fund for Public Service that the sum appropriated be delivered as a separate fund of the N.A.A.C.P. At its June meeting the N.A.A.C.P. Board appointed Messrs. James Weldon Johnson and Arthur B. Spingarn as the Association's representatives, Messrs. Morris L. Ernst, Lewis Gannett and Roger N. Baldwin representing the American Fund for Public Service.

Mr. Nathan R. Margold, former Assistant United States Attorney in New York and Legal Adviser on Indian Affairs to the Institute for Government Research, has been retained by the N. A. A. C. P. to direct its nation-wide campaign. Concurrent with the legal campaign will be one of public education based upon factual and economic surveys. In formulating and carrying on the campaign Mr. Margold will work with the Association's National Legal Committee.

THE NEGRO AND THE VOTE

The year 1959 served to narrow the battle front of the Negro's struggle for full citizenship rights in the use of the ballot. Four cases involving this issue were in various courts. Two of them were decided, and from one of them no further appeal will be taken. Two cases still remain in the courts.

It will be recalled that in the Texas White Primary Case (Nixon vs. Herndon, 273 U. S. 536), the U. S. Supreme Court held that a state law barring Negroes from voting in a Democratic primary was unconstitutional, and that then the legislature of certain states sought to accomplish the same end by other means: namely, empowering state party committees to pass on all applicants for membership in the party, and making only regular party members eligible to vote in primaries. Such a law was tested in the case of:

Nixon vs. Condon, known as the second Texas Primary Case. In this case the Federal District Court of Texas held that judges and inspectors of primary elections, who acted under party resolutions which prohibited Negroes from participating in Democratic primaries, were not officials or agents of the State of Texas, and that the act was not contrary to the state or federal Constitutions. This decision was affirmed in November by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial District. The case is now being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Messrs. Kaufmann and Cameron, the attorneys who fought the first Texas White Primary case, were retained in this case also by the National Office. Expenditures thus far amount to $1537.79 (including $500 deposit on bond).

The other case still pending, Gaston vs. Johnson, commonly called the Florida Primary Case, is similar to the Texas case, in that the lower State Court held that provisions similar to those mentioned above were constitutional. The Supreme Court of Florida, to which the case went on appeal, being based in October, 1959, had not handed down any decision by the end of 1959. The National Office contributed $100 in this case.

In the Arkansas Primary Case, Robinson vs. Hobson, the U. S. Supreme Court held it had no jurisdiction. J. M. Robinson's vote was cancelled, and on a temporary restraining order which he obtained, restraining the Democratic party officials from prohibiting him from voting in the July, 1958 primary, an application for per-

decision was made to the U. S. Supreme Court. The State Supreme Court had upheld the lower court in dismissing the mandamus order. The U. S. Supreme Court denied the application for jurisdiction without rendering any opinion. The National Office assisted with.

A sharp and decisive victory was won in the Virginia Primary Case, Bishop vs. West, which established that in Virginia Negroes may not be prohibited by party resolutions from voting in the Democratic primaries. In this case Judge Lawrence Gewin in the Federal District Court of Virginia held unconstitutional an act enabling political parties to set forth the requirements for participation in party primaries, which would have prevented the Democratic party of Virginia to exclude Negroes from primaries solely on the basis of color. Judge Gewin's decision was sustained on appeal by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The officials of the Democratic party and of the State of Virginia, did not avail themselves of the opportunity to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from the Circuit Court's decision affirming Judge Gewin, therefore in Virginia exclusion of Negroes from Democratic primaries by party resolution is now effectively abolished.

Labor Union Segregation: John H. Jones and Upholsterers Union: As reported last year, John H. Jones, a Negro carpet and furniture layer, had lost his job because he was denied admission to local 70 of the International Upholsterers Union when that union organized the shop of Kempner and Morris. The exclusion of Mr. Jones from the union was based on his color.

The National Office took up the case with William Green, President of the A.F. of L., with which the Upholsterers Union is affiliated, and later, through Mr. Green, with William Collins of the New York office of the A. F. of L.

A second application for membership in the union, made by Mr. Jones at the suggestion of Mr. Collins, was denied. The case is being studied with a view to further action by the Legal Committee.

Smoking Discrimination: J. T. Miles, Underwriter: The city of Atchison, Kansas, enacted a decree prohibiting smokeless establishments in a given area where J. T. Miles, Negro underwriter, had purchased property there for the purpose of operating his soap and

as far as Negroes are concerned. The Attorney General was urged that "Mr. Walker be not appointed to this or any other position . . . because of our strong conviction that he could not impartially decide questions arising before him as far as the rights of Negroes are concerned and that he could not impartially interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States."

At the close of 1950 word has been received from Washington "that it is very unlikely that Mr. Walker will be appointed as a federal judge."

Orville Burlington of Texas: Reports to the National Office stated that Orville Burlington of Texas, under consideration for appointment as a federal judge, opposed the participation of the Negro in politics. Inquiry in Washington brought reassurance to the Association, the Association's informant stating, "that it is not probable that under this administration he will be seriously considered. The Attorney General has before him the statement made by Mr. Burlington to the effect that if the opportunity was his, he would ask for the repeal of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

Desegregation: Gold Star Mothers

A decision by the United States War Department to introduce segregation into the journey to the graves on European battlefields of sons and husbands, by Gold Star mothers and wives, brought prompt protest from the Association.

Upon failing to hear from the War Department, the N.A.A.C.P. protested to Congressmen, both through the National Office and the Jamaica, Long Island branch. One of the Congressmen, Robert L. Bruce, of New York, replied that he understood there would be no "discrimination" but had transmitted the N.A.A.C.P. communication to the War Department with a request for reply.

A week later, on April 11, the Association had again to inquire of the War Department whether "no discrimination" meant no segregation, inasmuch as the War Department seemed to be trying to evade the issue. A letter to President Truman, which had been referred to F. Trubee Davison, Acting Secretary of War, brought only the stereotyped "no discrimination" response.

Later in April, when it became clear that the War Department was in fact going to segregate colored from white Gold Star mothers and

soldiers, sending them abroad on separate steamships, the N.A.A.C.P. sent to the colored soldiers and sailors the text of a formal protest to President Hoover containing a declaration of the conditions to make the journey under conditions of color segregation. The protest to President Hoover said in part:

> "In the years which have passed since death took our loved ones our organizations and services have been questioned by the realization that our loved ones who went to the land of France gave their lives to the end that the world might be a better place in which to live for all men, of all races and of all colors.
>
> "Two years after the Armistice, the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who grew, and who are colored, are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other honorable men. We appeal to you as Chief Executive of our nation and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to have an order abolishing this unjust ruling.
>
> "If you as President of the United States refuse to abolish this ruling, we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and retain our honor and self-respect."

By the end of May, no less than 50 war mothers and widows had notified the War Department that they would decline to make the Jim Crow pilgrimage to France. A storm of colored comment in all parts of the country encouraged the N.A.A.C.P. protest and those of the war mothers and widows. Other groups and individuals besides the N.A.A.C.P. endorsed and aided them in their protests, notably John Matt Dees of Philadelphia, who aided them in forwarding their protests to the President and War Department, and visited the N.A.A.C.P. offices in New York to confer.

A reception at City Hall in New York City, for the colored Gold Star mothers and widows, provoked a furore of indignation over the shabby treatment accorded them. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, of New York City, in an address delivered at the City Hall reception, referred to the lunch offered them by the Government at Washington, and Fred R. Moore, city chamberlain and editor of the New York *Age* uttered an impassioned attack upon the segregation. Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee expressed regret that the rule of bitterness had to creep into the reception, and assured the colored mothers that New York City welcomed them cordially and with the same admiration shown the white mothers. The National Association of Colored Women from their annual convention in Hot Springs, Arkansas, telegraphed a strong protest against the segregation.

On the eve of the sailing of the colored mothers, and seven weeks after its initial protest, the N.A.A.C.P. received from Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, a letter seeking to explain and justify the War Department's action. Mr. Hurley alleged that certain steamship lines had refused to carry colored mothers, that the War Department had sought in vain to obtain hotel accommodations in New York City and steamship passage; and that the segregation had been undertaken partly out of solicitude for the feelings of the colored women to avoid placing them in uncomfortable situations. To which the N.A.A.C.P. sharply replied that neither steamship lines nor hotels would dare to refuse a request of the U. S. Government, that there was a Civil Rights Law which could be invoked and enforced in New York State, and that the government had not been so solicitous about the feelings of the wives and husbands who went to France to die for their country.

The Associated Press conveyed to the press a statement of Mr. Hurley that the sponsor had been consulted by "agitators" and that the colored Gold Star mothers did not resent being segregated, replying that the N.A.A.C.P. was acting as the champion and defender of the Negro's plain rights, and as a mouthpiece of those who resented the government's attitude.

The N.A.A.C.P. leadership in the protest against the segregation had widespread endorsement among both white and colored people, the *Nation* commenting on it editorially, Mrs. Walter Ferguson in the *Scripps-Howard* chain of newspapers, and James H. Hubert of the Urban League, and Channing H. Tobias of the Y.M.C.A. pressing these colored women who declined the Jim Crow voyage.

White Plains Segregation
Drs. Collymore and Williams

One of the most menacing outbreaks of anti-Negro segregation sentiment in the North occurred early in April, in White Plains, N. Y. This second such action against two colored physicians, was averted by prompt intervention of the N.A.A.C.P., and the community quieted by appeal to public sentiment.

Two doctors, Dr. Ernald Collymore, a dentist, and Dr. A. M. Williams, had purchased homes in two different districts populated by white people. This they had been obliged to do by the over-

crowded conditions of colored districts. The purchase and their occupation of their new homes had precipitated violent incidents and an inflammatory press campaign was begun by local white dailies, resulting in more outrages, threats against the colored doctors and their families and, early on the morning of April 16, the burning of a fiery cross on the lawn of Dr. Collymore's home.

That night the N.A.A.C.P. Director of Publicity, accompanied by the Special Legal Assistant, went to White Plains and addressed a small gathering of leading white citizens, including prominent clergymen of White Plains and the Treasurer of the local Community Chest.

The Director of Publicity, in a session lasting till nearly midnight, pointed out the danger of allowing inflammatory utterances to continue unchecked, and the responsibility of leaders in the community for seeing that order was maintained. He warned that the N.A.A.C.P. would look up to the last the unquestioned right of the two colored doctors to live in their homes undisturbed, and that if necessary an appeal would be made to the Governor for State Troopers to protect the doctors in their rights.

He drafted a statement, which those present signed and released to the press, condemning inflammatory utterances, and calling upon the public for good order. From the National Office a statement was released charging the citizens of White Plains duties and rights and issue against with humiliating case troubles.

These statements were given wide publicity both in White Plains and in New York City papers and resulted in an immediate quenching of the more inflammatory utterances. A Jewish Rabbi, Rev. Abram V. Lansburgh, two days later, on Friday night, April 18, issued a crushing denunciation of the episode of the press and White Plains citizens toward the two Negro doctors and urged Jewish people to refuse to sign the segregation covenants being circulated. Dr. Lansburgh's sermon was featured in the White Plains dailies and was followed on April 20, by a resolution signed by 11 white and 2 colored clergymen, deploring the burning of racial antagonisms and condemning as un-American the threat to boycott the local Community Chest as part of the segregation campaign.

Meanwhile the usual pressure was exerted upon the two Negro doctors, who stood their ground, including attempts to cancel the

[illegible] efforts to buy these homes and finally, the dismissal by the local YMCA of its colored worker, Samuel Maxwell, because he had lodged with Dr Cullymore in the latter's new home. It was also reported that an effort would be made to bring a Negro physician and dentist to White Plains to undercut the practice of Drs Cullymore and Williams, but nothing came of this.

The Negroes of White Plains stood loyally behind the two colored doctors, and the treatment of white neighbors during the year began to turn in their favor. At the time of writing of this report both doctors are living quietly in their new homes.

Sea Travel Segregation

Langston Hughes, William Pickens and the Ward Steamship Line. In February, Langston Hughes, Negro novelist and poet, was refused passage to Havana, Cuba, by the Ward Steamship Line, whose agents showed him what purported to be an official letter restraining them from selling accommodations to Cuba, to Chinese, Russians and American Negroes.

The National Office, to which Mr Hughes reported the matter, inquired of the United Fruit Company, Pennsylvania Railroad and the United Fruit Company here, and all of these denied knowledge of such official restrictions which had been imposed by the Cuban Government.

In reply to a cable sent to the Cuban Secretary of State, the Under Secretary cabled on February 22 "No Government ruling exists denying entry of aliens under race or nationality. Prohibitions only exists against Chinese laborers enacted 28 years ago. Of course, passengers not complying with immigration provisions will not be allowed to land." The National Office requested of the Cuban State Department that this information be sent in writing to the proper officials of the various steamship lines in order to avoid future embarrassing and unpleasant experiences.

The National Office also communicated with the U. S. State Department and the American Ambassador to Cuba, these persons denying that they had any information or knowledge of the alleged restrictions.

Mr Hughes was unable to travel to Cuba on the Ward Line and was obliged to accept passage on another line. Mrs. Irene Barksdale

of New York City reported a similar discrimination by the Ward Line. In August, the N A A C P Field Secretary, William Pickens, went to Cuba and returned via the Ward Line.

U S Army Motion Picture Segregation

Fort Benning, Georgia Discrimination against colored soldiers in War Department outdoor picture theatres at Fort Benning, Ga., was reported to the National Office in January, 1941. These separate picture theatres were said to be segregated, members of the 24th Infantry and Motor Transport Company No. D 1081 being assigned to a theatre and not permitted to attend any of the others. At the time of the complaint talking pictures had been installed in the white theatre and not in the one to which the colored units were assigned.

The National Office protested to the War Department against segregation on government reservations, urging that the government should provide local proprietors and had the power to do so. As a result of the National Office protest talking pictures were at once installed in the 24th Infantry theatre.

Orchestra Discrimination: Carolyn Glover: Miss Carolyn Glover, high school student of Columbus, Ohio, and lone violinist who was highly recommended by her teachers and other musicians, was barred from playing with the National High School Orchestra in Chicago, in March, because of her color.

It was alleged that the Stevens Hotel, at which the orchestra played, had a policy of admitting Negroes to the hotel only as servants.

The National Office vigorously protested against this discrimination and telegraphed Miss Michelle Gibson, President of the Music Supervisors National Conference, setting forth the facts and asking her to take steps to have this segregation policy discontinued.

PUBLICITY

Recognition of the quality and quantity of the Association's publicity came this year in the form of a first award by the Harmon Foundation, carrying with it a check for $100 to the N.A.A.C.P. for the best educational results of publicity work by a national organization in the United States during the year up to and including Feb. 1, 1928. The award is the more striking inasmuch as the Association was in competition with national organizations maintaining publicity staffs and expending considerable sums, whereas the Director of Publicity is on half time and did not feel justified in using sufficient clerical assistance to make any but the most necessary presentation of results to the Harmon Foundation. The letter from Miss Mary Beatty Brady, Director of the Harmon Foundation, to the Acting Secretary, says in part:

> "It gives the Harmon Foundation a great deal of pleasure to forward to you herewith a check for $100 in favor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This represents the award for a year's publicity record submitted by a national agency in competition with social work publicity record offered by the Harmon Foundation in conjunction with the Social Work Publicity Council.
>
> "The Foundation wishes to extend its congratulations not only to your Association but also to Mr. Herbert Seligmann through whose efforts your publicity program has been so ably carried on.
>
> "We have had a very special interest in the series of records because our own program is almost entirely of a educational and professional nature, and the work, therefore, significant depend to a large extent for success in our work upon the public information which is disseminated. We have constantly before us considerations of problems as to which to be used, relative cross value of endorsement, budgetary requirements, etc., and we feel, therefore, very strongly that general consideration of these problems by the various groups concerned may be of distinct general value. We hope that the series of records may have resulted at least among such agencies in comparing opinions on the value of well planned and managed programs of public information in social work.
>
> "We hope the Association as well as yourself personally may have as much pleasure in receiving this award as the Harmon Foundation has in extending it to you."

The judges in the contest were Miss Hudson Jones of the American Civic Association; Kent G. Bonsteele of the Russell Sage Foundation and Leon R. Whipple, Associate Professor of Journalism at New York University.

One other striking tribute to the Association's publicity work was paid by Walter Cook, editor of the Springfield Republican, who stated in a public address at the Annual Conference, that of all the multi-

[illegible] publicity center combing his editorial desk, the N.A.A.C.P. matter was most intelligently presented.

During 1950 the Association was even more often featured in the press than before. There were no less than 26 editorials commenting on the annual lynching figures released by the N.A.A.C.P. exclusive of hundreds of news stories in all parts of the country. The Annual Meeting was fully reported in the metropolitan press and commented editorially in newspapers as distant as the Orangeburg, S. C. *Times & Democrat*, as well as in the New York *Times* and the Washington *Republican*.

A nation-wide poll of newspapers as to their use of the capital N for the word Negro, brought an editorial in the New York *World*, a news story in the New York *Times*, and nation-wide comment in magazines as well as dailies. The New York *Tribune* published a N.A.A.C.P. release being worth clippings to Negro readers and the story was widely reprinted, a clipping coming to the National Office even from Bombay, India.

The Association's political activity, mainly in the defeat of the Parker nomination, detailed elsewhere in this report, and in the bill division, brought with it an avalanche of newspaper stories, editorial comment as well as dispatches from Washington, and the name and work of the N.A.A.C.P. were featured in southern as well as in northern newspapers. It is fair to say that not a week passed throughout the entire year without the Association or some phase of its work being the subject of news stories or editorial comment in the American and foreign press.

At the close of the year through the courtesy of Mr. Bernard Hoffmann, of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., the Director of Publicity was enabled to arrange with the Inter-Ocean Syndicate that they distribute press to their clientele to white newspapers throughout the country, news items furnished by the N.A.A.C.P.

It would be impossible to list all the magazine and book references to the Association, but a number of instances deserve special mention:

The *Survey* and *Nation* both mentioned the work of the Association this in editorials, the Methodist Episcopal Church in a data sheet on race relations sent to clergymen made acknowledgment to the Association

tion and to the Director of Publicity for "much of the most vital material in the workbook" and a Social Service Bulletin of the same Church used very largely material furnished by the staff of the N.A.A.C.P.

One form of publicity used with conspicuous success during the year consisted of letters to editors which were published in the leading daily newspapers of the country, including repeated letters to the New York dailies.

The radio series, conducted at intervals of two weeks for the first half year, included addresses by Herbert T. Delany, Assistant U. S. Attorney in New York; William M. Kelley, editor of the *Amsterdam News*, and by members of the staff.

Foreign services of the Association included an editorial on the N.A.A.C.P. work from Australia, a story of the Parker fight published in Peking, China, and a release reprinted in Georgetown, British Guiana.

Aside from his publicity duties, the Director of Publicity dealt with a numerous segregation situation in White Plains, detailed elsewhere in this report; took charge of the National Office during the absence of the Acting Secretary on speaking campaign during the Parker fight, and cooperated in the work of organizing the thousand branch at the end of the year. This branch was made the subject of a quarter-page article in the New York *Evening Post* by Lucian Sherwin, the "Roving Reporter."

The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* devoted an entire page of its Sunday magazine, Dec. 28, to an account, based upon the Association's release, of the legal campaign to be undertaken under the direction of Mr. Nathan Margold.

Books and Articles by Members of the Staff

Mr. Johnson

"Black Manhattan"—Published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Mr. White

Reviews

"Green Mat" by Lillian Miller—*Saturday Review of Literature*, June 24.
"The Negro in American Civilization"—Edited by Charles S. Johnson—*The Nation*, July 8.

Articles

"The Test in Ohio"—*Crisis*, November.
"The Negro and The Supreme Court"—*Harper's*, January, 1931.

Mr. Pickens

"The Death Penalty"—"World Tomorrow"—Speech, reprinted in June Crisis's Digest.

"Race Prejudice Not Inevitable"—"Race and World Peace"—(In collaboration with Mr. Edgerton). "Are the Race Problems Be Solved"—Forum, Boston, Oct. 31.

Mr. Edgerton

Springfield, Mass., Summer Opera, June 30—"Survey of NAACP—Work and Goals of Conference."

"Race and World Peace"—Pamphlet, Berlin (in collaboration with Mr. Pickens)

"For American Negroes: The NAACP"—The Editorial, June 8.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

No conference the Association has ever held was conducted in an atmosphere as free from prejudice as was the 21st Annual Conference, June 25 through July 1 in Springfield, Mass. The Hotel Charles welcomed all N A A C P officers and delegates. All meetings except the opening meeting were held in the Municipal Auditorium. The Mayor of Springfield and the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, came to persons to bid the Conference welcome, and the President of Smith College, Dr. William Allan Neilson, presented the Spingarn Medal to Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga. Throughout the city, in the press, on the streets, in shops and restaurants, delegates were made to feel the public was friendly and interested.

At the opening mass meeting in the beautiful and historic First Congregational Church addresses of welcome were delivered by William S. Youngman, Lieutenant Governor of the State, by Mayor Dwight R. Winter, by Rev. William H. Dulaney, in behalf of the citizens of Springfield, and by a representative of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

In a moving address J. E. Spingarn, the Association's President, and donor of the Spingarn Medal, declared that the Negro had taken his place as "other" conference, not only commencing and defending, but improving it. He urged that the Negro participate in all lines of political and social activity rather than confine himself to any one party or social philosophy. Channing H. Tobias, an international secretary of the Y M C A., urged that leaders in all Negro groups, [illegible] churches and fraternal bodies join with the NAACP. in making the program.

An impressive memorial to the two N.A.A.C.P. legal champions who died during the year, the venerable President Moorfield Storey, and Louis Marshall, was arranged for the mass meeting on the night of Thursday, June 26. The Hon. J. Weston Allen, of Boston, former President of the American Bar Association, delivered an eloquent eulogy of Moorfield Storey, of his life of achievement and service; and Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, spoke of Mr. Marshall's life and work. At this ceremony James Marshall, son of Louis Marshall, was present.

Friday evening's mass meeting was given over to discussion of social and political forces. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation* warned that the day of imperialism, of forcible rule by white races over colored, was passing. To which Dr. Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis*, added that no one could truly be described as liberal or radical who did not face the problems of race and color.

Saturday was given over to an automobile sight-seeing tour of Springfield and its environs, with a luncheon at Camp Atwater, East Brookfield. In the evening a public reception and ball in the Municipal Auditorium were featured by the coronation of "Miss Springfield."

On Sunday, 18 church congregations heard N.A.A.C.P. messages from the pulpit, among the speakers being Miss Ovington, Arthur B. Spingarn, Robert Gray Taylor of the Philadelphia Society of Friends, Robert W. Bagnall, Harry E. Davis and other leaders and friends of the Association. The Sunday afternoon mass meeting heard a stirring address by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who warned of the end of "white empire," predicted a future in which the colored race would play an increasing part, and stressed the importance of world economic revolution as exemplified in Russia.

Walter White, Acting Secretary, stressed the importance of the victory won in repeating the nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court of Judge John J. Parker, pointing to it as a great mass political demonstration in behalf of the Negro's civil rights. "Notice had been served on politicians," said Mr. White, "that the Negro was on the way to being no longer a mere victim of demagogues." A feature of the Sunday mass meeting was a message of peace delivered to the N.A.A.C.P. by Richard B. Harrison, star of "Green Pastures," who participated from New York to Springfield for this purpose.

On Monday night, June 30, Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity, spoke of the "economic blot" which the Negro was forming owing to the pressure upon him of race prejudice and said it marked the beginning of the Negro's losing of ending. Professor E. Ralph Harlow of Smith College, hailed the Negro's coming of age in America, and said the 21st birthday of the N.A.A.C.P. gave ground for new courage and hope for the future.

On Tuesday night, July 1, Spingarn Medal night, the medal was presented by William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, to Dr. H. A. Hunt, President of the Fort Valley, Ga., School, for his leadership in promoting rural education for Negroes.

A number of features of the Springfield Conference deserve special mention. Round Table discussions devoted to specific subjects completed and focused the work of daytime sessions, ending with distinguished speakers as Walter Cook, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, and George S. Schuyler, author and publicist, on publicity, A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, on "Labor, Economic Opportunity and the Negro", Dr. H. L. Harris of the Rosenwald Fund on Negro Health, and Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee, on organizing the Negro food market.

The Walter Medal, awarded for most distinguished service through the N.A.A.C.P. to the cause of the Negro, was presented by Mary Ovington to T. G. Nutter of Charleston, West Virginia, for his leadership in the case by which segregation in the Charleston Public Library was defeated.

The press publicity given the Conference by the Springfield dailies was unprecedented. Front page stories several columns long, illustrated with photographs, repeated editorials, and more extensive details sent over the country by the Associated Press and other agencies spread information of the Conference proceedings.

Ten Spingarn Medals

At the Twenty-first Annual Conference in Springfield, Massachusetts the Seventh Spingarn Medal was awarded to Dr. Henry A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia. The award was made "for inspiration given by creative, fearless, unselfish and devoted service in the education of

Negroes of rural Georgia, and to the teaching profession in that state."

The medal was presented by Dr. William Allen Nielson, President of Smith College.

The Mahan C. J. Walker Medal

The Madam C. J. Walker Gold Medal was awarded to T. G. Nutter of Charleston, West Virginia, President of the N.A.A.C.P. Branch of that city.

The medal is awarded annually to the person judged to have rendered the greatest service to the cause of the Negro, through the work of the N.A.A.C.P., during the year for which the award is made. This person must, therefore, be a member of the Association.

Mr. Nutter received the medal for 1929 on the ground of two important legal victories. The first of these prevented exclusion of colored people from West Virginia public libraries, the second nullified covenants and contracts of white property owners on which they sought to restrict the sale of real estate by barring colored people. Both of these victories are told of in the Association's annual report for 1929.

LYNCHINGS INVESTIGATED

Chickasha, Oklahoma: Following an attack upon the jail in Chickasha, on the night of May 28, in the course of which burning mattresses were thrown into it, and a mob invaded the jail, one member shooting and another subsequently stabbing a Negro prisoner in confinement there so that the Negro died, Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches, went to the scene to investigate, arriving two days after the lynching.

Mr. Bagnall found there had been culpable negligence on the part of the sheriff and local officers generally. Despite a feeling of dangerous tension in the town, Mr. Bagnall succeed upon holding two public meetings at which he denounced the lynchers, one of the meetings being attended by the Mayor of Chickasha who pledged his best efforts to prompt punishment of the lynchers.

A subsequent appeal to the Governor, when it became apparent no effective prosecution of the lynchers would be undertaken, remained unanswered.

Marion, Indiana: Investigation of the lynching of two colored boys on August 7, by Walter White, Acting Secretary, revealed that the names of the lynchers were well known. Mr. White obtained evidence that the jail from which the two men had been taken had not been locked against the mob, and he forwarded such evidence of their participation in the mob murder, the names of 27 alleged lynchers to the state Attorney General and the Governor.

Demands for prosecution and punishment of the mob murderers, made by the National Office, and by Mrs. W. T. Bailey, of Marion, President of the Indiana Conference of the N.A.A.C.P., resulted in the usual perfunctory gestures by the authorities.

The N.A.A.C.P. thereupon appealed directly to the Governor and the Attorney General, the latter personally filing criminal proceedings against the local sheriff and seven leaders of the lynching mob. By the end of the year in an atmosphere of anti-Negro prejudice reported by Mrs. Bailey as being "appalling," trial of one of the lynchers was begun.

"While there is very little chance of a conviction being secured," Mrs. Bailey wrote, "still I feel that it is something gained that we are having a trial, and I think that without the interest taken by the N.A.A.C.P. we would not have even this small effort made."[1]

Lynchings Known for 1930
Chronological List

February 1. Shelby, Ga. (New York World, February 2):
A mob of [illegible] masked men broke into the jailhouse in the county of Shelby late Saturday night, dragged out [illegible] Negroes and shot them to death. Both Negroes were charged with the murder of a farming man and thereafter [illegible] 100 men.

April 5. Lake Cross, Ga. (All newspapers concerned):
With the jail [illegible] a mob [illegible] the body of [illegible] Williams, [illegible] years of age, [illegible] Lake Cross, [illegible] and [illegible] from the school [illegible] The mob [illegible] the house [illegible] the jail [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the lynching [illegible] square.

April 21. Cheyenne, Okla. (New York Times, April 22):
[illegible] mob of [illegible] Negroes [illegible] to death by a mob of 200 white men.

---

[1] Subsequent to the close of the year 1930, one lynching was reported by local press. [illegible] the [illegible] lynching [illegible] and death by [illegible] according to Associated Press dispatches.

April 26: Walhalla, S. C. (New York Times, April 26):
Allen Green, 50 years old, charged with attempting to assault an 18-year old white girl, was dragged from the county jail and shot to death.

April 28: Plant City, Fla. (New York Evening World, April 28):
John Hodges, white, suspected of hoodoo, was hanged by a mob.

May 9: Sherman, Texas (New York Herald-Tribune, May 9):
A mob burned the courthouse, executing *George Hughes*, charged with attacking a white woman.

May 10: *Henry County, Texas* (New York Herald-Tribune, May 17)
In reprisal for the slaying of a white man, a mob of several hundred took the body of *George Johnson* from a cabin in which he had been shot in a battle with a sheriff's posse, dragged it through the streets and burned it in front of a Negro church.

May 31: Charleston, Ohio (Boston Transcript, May 31):
Reading a guard of the National Guardsmen, a member of a mob shot *Henry Arps*, charged to have attacked a white woman.

June 19: Bryan, Texas (New York Daily News, June 19)
The body of *Bill Ross*, who had been sought by a posse after an attempted attack on a white woman, was found pierced with bullet shot.

June 21: Bryan, S. C. (New York Times, June 21)
Dan Jenkins was shot to death by a mob after he had been identified by two white women as the man who had attacked them.

June 26: Round Rock, Texas (New York Times, June 26)
Jack Robertson, accused of shooing and seriously wounding a white man and his wife, was shot and killed by two members of a posse of 100 men.

July 4: Enterprise, Ala. (New York Herald-Tribune, July 7):
Jacob Robertson was hanged by a mob in a cane row which followed the slaying of a white man.

July 6: Enterprise, Ala. (New York World, July 6):
John Robertson met with gun fire a mob which charged upon his home, and killed a white man, wounding another. Robertson was shot to death by the mob.

July 6: Enterprise, Ala. (New York World, July 6):
An unidentified Negro shot a producer on a porch around to assault him for insulting and shot a white man. The Negro was killed.

July 6: Enterprise, Ala. (New York World, July 6):
Mrs. Jessie Eyer was riding in an automobile with her husband when was ordered by a mob to stop. When he did not stop the mob fired upon and Mrs. Eyer was killed.

July 10: Mount Vernon, Ga. (Northern and Southern Press):
S. S. *Mowry*, Negro Republican leader of Alley, Ga., and other reporting he had been kidnapped from his home by a band of masked and armed men on July 31 carried into Tattnall County and beaten. He said one of the demands made by his captors was that he give up his post as county Republican chairman.

August 5: Marion, Ind. (New York Times, August 6):
Thomas Shipp, 18, and *Abraham Smith*, 16, were taken from jail and hanged before a mob of from 10,000 to 15,000, comprising half the white population of Grant County, of which Marion is the county seat. With a third Negro, Shipp and Smith had been arrested in connection with the killing of a white man on a holiday and attempted criminal assault on his girl companion.

August 29: Tarboro, N. C. (New York Times, August 29):
Oliver Moore, [illegible] accused of stealing the [illegible] and shot to death.

September 8: Dayton, Ga. (New York Evening Post, Sept. 9):
In the [illegible] of stealing [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] Georgia [illegible] accused of killing [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in a gun battle.

September 10: Sunday, Miss. (New York Times, September 11):
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Jackson and Nelly Moss charged with robbery were hanged by a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Indianola, Miss., [illegible] [illegible].

September 23: Thomasville, Ga. (New York Times, Sept. 24):
[illegible] accused of stealing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lynchings Report for 1919—Continued

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
20. George Green	Sept. 6	Dublin, Ga.	Shot
21. Pig Lanham	Sept. 10	Dublin, Miss.	Hanged
22. Nelly Moss	Sept. 10	Dublin, Miss.	Hanged
23. Willie Kirkland	Sept. 23	Thomasville, Ga.	Hanged
24. Larry Marshall	Sept. 27	Thomasville, Ga.	Shot
25. John Willie Clark	Oct. 1	Campbellville, Ga.	Hanged

Summary
By States

Alabama	4	(white)
Florida	1	
Georgia	1	
Indiana	1	
Mississippi	1	
South Carolina	1	
Oklahoma	1	
North Carolina	1	
Texas	1	
	25	

Alleged Offenses

Murder	6	(white)
Attack on white women	3	
Attempted attack on white women	3	
Assaulting white women	1	
Breaking home	1	
Shooting white man	1	
Quarreling with white man	1	
Testifying against white man	1	
Answering to police	1	
Robbery	1	
Not stopping automobile when ordered	1	
Offense unknown	1	
	25	

Manner of Lynching

Hanged	1	(5 white)
Shot	18	
Hanged and shot	4	
Burned to death	1	
Burned	1	
	25	

Taken from Paper Officers and Aids

Florida	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
	[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

Branches of the Association exist in every state in the union, excepting Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Idaho, and North Dakota. Inter-racial in nature in every place, these branches are officered by men and women in every walk of life, but all devoted to the cause of securing for the Negro his full rights as a citizen and man. Some of the branches are officered by individuals of national and international prominence, others by humble and unknown folk.

All these Branches are united to the great parent body to which they give a large part of its support, inspiration to its national work, and information and data concerning matters which affect the Negro (such as the information furnished us in the record of Judge Parker). They receive from the National Body guidance, encouragement, moral support of hands and legal counsel in cases beyond their power and of sufficient importance.

In their local work, the Branches conduct propaganda against segregation and discrimination through all sorts of meetings with colored and white people, handle cases through arbitration and the courts, if necessary; open up new opportunities for Negroes; educate into the colored life among them; train the young in the methods and principles of the Association, and develop a fairer and closer relationship between the two races.

The Department of Branches is that part of the National organization which directs the work of the Branches and keeps after the work on the field. It is composed of a Director, Robert W. Bagnall, and two Field Secretaries, William Pickens and Ruby R. Laughlin. These workers are aided by the other staff officers who form the Department.

will permit and by a volunteer Speakers' Bureau made up of representative members of our Branches.

During 1939 the Executives of the Association addressed 765 meetings in 34 states, as follows:

Speaker	Association Meetings	Other Than Association Meetings	Total Meetings
William Pickens	[illegible]	70	[illegible]
Robert W. Bagnall	135	17	152
Daisy E. Lampkin	245		245
Walter White	77	17	94
Mary White Ovington	9	1	10
Arthur B. Spingarn	5		5
William T. Andrews	1		1
Herbert J. Seligmann	3	3	6
	659	106	765

In their work on the field during 1939, the Association's staff covered 71,[illegible] miles. A record of miles travelled follows:

Speaker	Miles
Walter White	31,[illegible]
Robert W. Bagnall	14,9[illegible]
William Pickens	11,9[illegible]
Daisy E. Lampkin	[illegible]
Mary White Ovington	[illegible]
Herbert J. Seligmann	374
William T. Andrews	374
Total	71,[illegible]

The states where meetings were held are:

1. Arizona
2. Arkansas
3. California
4. Colorado
5. Connecticut
6. Delaware
7. Illinois
8. Indiana
9. Kansas
10. Kentucky
11. Maine
12. Maryland
13. Massachusetts
14. Michigan
15. Minnesota
16. Missouri
17. Montana
18. Nebraska
19. New Jersey
20. New Mexico
21. New York
22. North Carolina
23. Ohio
24. Oklahoma
25. Oregon
26. Pennsylvania
27. Rhode Island
28. South Dakota
29. Tennessee
30. Texas
31. Virginia
32. West Virginia
33. Washington
34. Wyoming
and the District of Columbia.

The [illegible] members of the Speakers' Bureau who have addressed meetings in various parts of the country during the year [illegible]:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] L. [illegible]
[illegible]
George L. [illegible]
George W. [illegible]
Harry E. [illegible]
Charles W. White
[illegible]
Harry E. [illegible]
John L. [illegible]
[illegible] L. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
George S. [illegible]
[illegible] H. [illegible]
[illegible]
Charles H. Thompson

In addition to meetings sponsored by the Branches, the [illegible] of the Association addressed the following schools, colleges, universities, and forums, clubs and conferences:

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—UNIVERSITIES

Arizona—University of Arizona, Tucson
California—Pomona College, Los Angeles, University of California, [illegible] [illegible] College, Pasadena, [illegible] High School, [illegible] [illegible] High School, [illegible]
Indiana—DePauw University, Greencastle, Purdue University, [illegible] [illegible] College, [illegible] State Teachers College, [illegible] College, Franklin, State College, Terre Haute
Kansas—Washburn College, Topeka
Massachusetts—Smith College, Northampton
Minnesota—University of Minnesota, St. Paul
Missouri—Lincoln High School, [illegible] High School, [illegible] St. Louis High School, [illegible] Lincoln University, Jefferson City, [illegible] Public School, [illegible]
Michigan—[illegible] College, [illegible]
Nebraska—Public High School, Omaha
New York—New York University, Hunter College, [illegible] High School, [illegible] School of [illegible], New York City
Ohio—[illegible] Union College, [illegible]
Oregon—Reed College, Portland
Pennsylvania—[illegible] University, [illegible], [illegible] College, [illegible], Lincoln University
West Virginia—West Virginia Institute, Institute

FORUMS—CLUBS—CONFERENCES

California—[illegible] Club, [illegible] Club, [illegible] Los Angeles, [illegible] Club [illegible] San Diego, [illegible] Club, [illegible] Club, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Santa Barbara, [illegible] Women's Club, [illegible]
Connecticut—[illegible] Church League, Women's Club, [illegible]
Indiana—[illegible] Club, Franklin, [illegible]
Kentucky—[illegible] Conference, C.M.E. Church, Louisville

Delaware—Wilmington Open Forum.
Massachusetts—Parkhill Forum, Boston.
Michigan—National YWCA Conference, Detroit, Hugh City Club, Detroit, Negro Bar Association, Detroit.
Missouri—Amity Conference, Lexington.
Montana—Kiwanis Club, Butte.
Nebraska—National Association of Negro Women, Omaha.
New Jersey—New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women, Red Bank, New Jersey Inter-Racial Conference of Women, Trenton.
New York—Junior League, Free Synagogue, Union Theological Seminary, Southern University Club, Women's City Club, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Labor Temple, Union Club, Women's Press Union, Jewish Temple Forum, New York City, Inter-Racial Council, Albany, Civitan Club, Brooklyn.
Ohio—County Leagues, Civil Liberties Union, Convention, Kiwanis Club, Akron.
Oregon—Lions Club, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Press Club, Philadelphia.
West Virginia—Institute Inter-Racial Conference, Hayes's Ferry.

Intensive Campaigns

In addition to speaking at mass meetings, forums, schools, etc., the Executives have held conferences about branch plans and problems, organized new branches, revived dormant branches, advised as to procedure in legal cases, organized entertainments, and concerts, and organized and conducted campaigns for funds and members.

In Baltimore, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Springfield, Camden and Newark the members of the staff have conducted intensive campaigns in person, spending from one week to a month in these places. More of this work will be done hereafter.

Christmas Seals

Through the efforts of Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, N.A.A.C.P. Christmas Seals have been sold throughout the country, through Branches, clubs, lodges, churches, and schools, among the Association membership.* This project can be developed to produce considerable income.

State Conferences

As an improvement suggested by the Director of Branches, State Conferences of the Branches of the Association have been organized in Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio. These Conferences provide a link between the individual branch and the National Office

*Returns to March 31, 1922.

more cooperation in state problems and legal cases of compatible interest, and provide machinery for organizing new branches, reviving dormant branches, and securing larger funds for the National and local work. The plan has been successful to a marked degree.

In Indiana, the State Conference (Mrs. Katherine Bailey, President) is conducting a case against a state hospital supported by public funds which refused to accept colored patients. The State Conference helped in the investigation of the Marion, Ind., lynching and has organized and revived a number of Branches.

The Ohio State Conference, headed by Mr. C. H. Dickinson, conducted the campaign against Senator McCulloch and has organized and revived a number of Branches in that state.

The New Jersey State Conference is encouraging discrimination in a county tuberculosis hospital and has revived several dormant branches.

Work Done by Branches in Campaign Against Parker Confirmation

The Branches of the Association played an indispensable part in the fight to prevent the confirmation of Judge Parker as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. They sent numbers of telegrams and letters to their respective senators, urging that they oppose the confirmation, and secured other organizations and individuals to do the same. They held many meetings to arouse sentiment in the matter. It was their fearless work which enabled the National Office to unite the colored people of the country in the fight. The Branches in Ohio and Kansas, especially, worked most vigorously to defeat the senators who voted for Parker and disappointed their protests, with the results given elsewhere in this report.

The field workers were able to arouse the people in all places they visited to take part in these fights. In the campaign to prevent the election of the senators who voted for Parker, Messrs. Pickens, White, Dallas and Bagnall did substantial work in Kansas, Ohio, Delaware and Rhode Island.

Concerning Lynching Investigation

An example of the field work sometimes done by our staff is seen in Mr. Bagnall's investigation of the lynching of Henry Ange, of

Chickasha, Oklahoma, two days after it occurred and detailed in the account of "Lynchings Investigated," elsewhere in this report.

Branches Organized and Revived

During the year, the following branches, which had been either dormant or inactive, were revived:

In Ohio—Akron, Cleveland, Urbana, Canton, Marysville, Zanesville; in Kentucky—Covington; in Missouri—Lebanon; in Virginia—Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond; in Pennsylvania—Williamsport, Johnstown, Harrisburg, Bay Castle; in Maryland—Baltimore; in Kansas—Topeka, Beaver Springs, Coffeyville, Geneva, Winfield, Wichita; in Oklahoma—Tulsa; in New Jersey—Jersey City, Bloomfield; in Michigan—Mount Clemens.

The following new branches were organized during the year:

1. Anniston, Alabama
2. Dover, Delaware
3. Springfield, Illinois
4. Pulaski County, Mississippi, Illinois
5. Connersville, Indiana
6. Marion, Indiana
7. Alexandria, Louisiana
8. Ishpeming, Michigan
9. Sedalia, Missouri
10. Springfield, Missouri
11. Erie County, Sandusky, Ohio
12. Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio
13. Marion, Ohio
14. Middletown, Ohio
15. Allegheny Valley (New Kensington, Pittsburgh)
16. Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
17. Indiana County, Indiana, Pennsylvania
18. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
19. Memphis, Tennessee
20. Beaumont, Texas
21. Newport, Virginia

Honor Roll Branches

The Branches which paid the full case allotted them as their share of the National Budget or more than that share, are placed on the Honor Roll. These Branches are here given, an asterisk indicating those which sent more than the amount allotted them:

Tucson, Arizona*
Hot Springs, Arkansas
Berkeley, California
Berkeley, California
San Diego, California*
San Francisco, California*
San Jose, California*
San Mateo, California*
Tulsa County, Colorado*
Grand City, Colorado
Pueblo, Colorado
Washington, D. C.*
Jacksonville, Florida
Atlanta, Georgia*
Bloomington Normal, Illinois
Chicago, Illinois*
Springfield, Illinois*
Terre Haute, Indiana*
Indianapolis, Indiana
Kokomo, Indiana*
Muncie, Indiana*
South Bend, Indiana*
Ames, Iowa
Topeka, Kansas
Wichita County, Kansas
Hopkins, Kansas
Newton, Kansas
Covington, Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky
Alexandria, Louisiana*
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Shreveport, Louisiana*
Baltimore, Maryland*
Boston, Massachusetts
New Bedford, Massachusetts*
Worcester, Massachusetts*

[illegible]

Financial Support of the Homes Work

During the year the Branches contributed for the support of the Homes work $[illegible] of which $[illegible] was applied to the apportionment.

The Department of Branches has raised during the past ten years $[illegible] of a total General Fund of $[illegible].

The various systems of the country contributed as follows during 1909:

	Amount Appropriated	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited On Appr'n
New England			
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Atlantic			
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East North Central			
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West North Central			
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Atlantic			
Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East South Central			
Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West South Central			
Ark., La., Okla., Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mountain			
Mont., Wyo., Col., New Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific			
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through the efforts of the Department of Branches, one hundred [illegible] ninety-one (189) clubs and fraternal organizations contributed $[illegible] to the work of the Association during 1952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF

Death again laid a heavy hand upon the Association during 1952. On February 25, Archibald H. Grimké, Vice-President of the Association, member of the Board of Directors for many years, and President of the District of Columbia Branch from 1913 to 1923, died. Besides his distinguished career as diplomat, author and public servant, which brought him the Spingarn Medal in 1919, Mr. Grimké throughout his lifetime until ill health and age caused his retirement, fought valiantly for the rights of his people.

Mr. Grimké's successor as President of the District of Columbia Branch, Mr. Newit H. Thomas, died on April 13. Mr. Thomas served so vigorously the work of the Association, especially in opposition to segregation and discrimination in the government bureaus at Washington, almost to the day of his death.

Under the auspices of the District of Columbia Branch, a joint memorial service to Messrs. Grimké and Thomas was held in Washington on October 19. Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University spoke on the life of Mr. Grimké, Mr. Bruce C. Bruce of New York told of the life of Mr. Thomas, and Walter White, Acting Secretary of N.A.A.C.P., represented the National Office, speaking on the achievements of Messrs. Grimké and Thomas.

On May 6 the Right Reverend John Hurt, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years a member of the Board of the N.A.A.C.P., died at Baltimore. In its resolution on the death of Bishop Hurt, the Board of Directors declared:

> "He has stood for general amnesty, public hearing, and adequate representation. He was not satisfied to work simply for his own advancement or even for the advancement of his race. Hence, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and in other responsible positions he gave time, strength and knowledge to the amelioration of the human race and the uplift of mankind. The Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. feel that in his death not only the loss of personal companionship and friendship, but a great and outstanding leadership, has made an equally deep gash in the passing of a great American church."

The Acting Secretary was one of the speakers at the funeral of Bishop Hurst at Baltimore on May 9.

On March 19 at the Park Street Church, Boston, a most impressive memorial service to the late Moorfield Storey, President of the N.A.A.C.P., was held under the auspices of the Boston Branch. Addresses were delivered on Mr. Storey's services as lawyer, as a man and on his work as champion of independence for the Philippines, by the Hon. James M. Morton, Jr., Judge of the United States District Court; Professor Ellen Perry of Harvard University, the Hon. Manuel Briones, member of the Philippine delegation in Washington; Mr. Marshall P. Latham, Rev. Christopher R. Eliot and Mr. Butler R. Wilson, President of the Boston Branch.

Election of Mr. J. E. Spingarn as President

At its December meeting the Board of Directors unanimously elected Mr. J. E. Spingarn to succeed Mr. Storey as President. Mr. Spingarn is a charter member of the Association, served as Chairman of the Board of Directors from 1914 to 1919 and as Treasurer from 1919 to his election as President. Mr. Spingarn's letter of acceptance is herewith given in full, for there is no better means of presenting the fine and unusual spirit of our new President.

"I am touched and honored by the unanimous vote by which you have asked me to be president of this Association. It is a real honor to be asked to succeed Moorfield Storey, who, as the young secretary of Charles Sumner shows in the pages of "The Education of Henry Adams" and who in his older age represented the stability of purpose, the dignity and church of a day that can never come again. But more even than this, I am honored by your confidence—the confidence of men and women who have been my friends and colleagues for so many years. I have tried to persuade you that there are others who could serve far more worthily than I, but I realize your predicament and I see no way of avoiding my duty but that I serve until you can decide on a more appropriate chairman. I therefore accept what you so generously offer, regretting only that I cannot bring the weight of more honors to help in the cause to which this Association is dedicated.

"Perhaps less of an undue which an extraordinary Association more really in Storey's death of opinion, political, economic, social and religious, is represented on our Board and in our membership. It is one of the few organizations in the world in which men and women who believe in things as they are and those who advocate a complete reconstruction of the social order have been able to work in harmony and to serve a single cause side by side. It is my earnest wish that this, which is one of the main sources of our strength, may not be altered, and that hand in hand we may continue to give hope and guidance to the millions who look to us for unbiased and disinterested help."

Resignation of Mr. Johnson

It is with profound regret that we record the resignation as Executive Secretary of Mr. James Weldon Johnson. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson was on a year's leave of absence from November, 1929, under a fellowship for creative writing from the John Simon Guggenheim Fund. On December 17, this year, Mr. Johnson submitted his resignation as Executive Secretary in order to devote himself exclusively to his literary work. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors on December 20 this resignation was accepted with profound regret and with most cordial appreciation of the Board of Directors for Mr. Johnson's years of tireless and devoted service to the cause of the Association. At this meeting Mr. Johnson was elected a Vice-President of the N.A.A.C.P. and a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Johnson joined the Association's staff on December 16, 1916, as Field Secretary. It was he who undertook consistently the difficult and dangerous task of organizing branches of the Association in the South.

Upon the resignation of Roy Nash as Secretary of the Association to enter the army, Mr. Johnson served as Acting Secretary until John R. Shillady was elected Secretary, in February, 1918. Upon Mr. Shillady's resignation in 1920, Mr. Johnson was unanimously made Acting Secretary, and in October, 1920, became Secretary, the first colored man to hold this office.

During the decade of Mr. Johnson's Secretaryship as Secretary, the N.A.A.C.P. made its greatest progress and became for the first time a national power to be reckoned with. It was chiefly through his extraordinary ability and tact that the Dyer federal anti-lynching bill was passed by the lower house of Congress in 1922, only to be defeated by a filibuster led by Southern senators who held up the business of the senate until the session was dissolved.

Mr. Johnson, in 1923, made the first investigation of the American Occupation of the republic of Haiti and it was due chiefly to his findings that the seizure of Haiti was made a campaign issue in the 1920 election. As a result there was a second investigation and one by a committee of the Senate. Mr. Johnson was largely responsible for forcing *L'Union Panéricaine d'Haïti*.

In addition to his arduous duties as Executive Secretary of the Association, Mr. Johnson at the same time made notable literary contributions, among them being "The Book of American Negro Poetry," "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," "The Second Book of American Negro Spirituals," "God's Trombones," and "Black Manhattan." He also played a most important part, through his books, magazine articles and personal contacts, in fostering and developing cultural expression in the arts by Negroes.

It was through Mr. Johnson that the Acting Secretary, Walter White, came to the Association in 1918 as Assistant Secretary.

Though Mr. Johnson has been relieved, at his request, of the tasks and the burdens of the secretaryship, he will as a member of the Board and as a friend of the cause remain closely in touch with the work of the Association. His letter of resignation follows:

To the Chairman of the
Board of Directors of the
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People:

"It is my wish to express my deep sense fully to carrying from the executive station of the office of Executive Secretary of the Association above. I am, therefore, tendering my resignation to this office at the annual meeting of the Board in January. I might have experienced an inexplicable feeling in taking this step had it not been for the splendid success with which the work of the Association has been carried on during the past year.

"In all the important parts of my service with the organization I have enjoyed a privilege to be associated with the men and women engaged in the work both at the National Office and in our branches throughout the country.

"I wish especially to express my appreciation to the Board of Directors as a body and as individuals for their continued support and their confidence, which have been always a source of strength to me.

"To my colleagues I wish to give my sincere thanks for their earnest and loyal cooperation.

"It is unnecessary for me to say that my retirement from the secretaryship will in no degree lessen my interest in the work of the Association or my devotion to its principles.

"Very sincerely,
"James Weldon Johnson"

Resignation of Dr. H. Claude Hudson as Branch

In June, Dr. H. Claude Hudson of Los Angeles, California, for several years President of the Los Angeles Branch, was elected a member of the Board of Directors to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Noel H. Thomas, deceased.

COMMUNISM AMONG NEGROES

Testimony Before the Fish Committee

At the request of the Congressional Committee Investigating Communist activities in the United States, known by the name of its chairman, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, the Acting Secretary appeared before it and submitted a memorandum on communist activities among Negroes so far as they were known to the N.A.A.C.P.

The Acting Secretary appeared before the committee in New York City on September 27, made it clear that the N.A.A.C.P. was in no way directly or indirectly connected with Communism, had received no moneys whatsoever from Communist sources, and took occasion to point out that injustice to the Negro committed in this country was more potent in stimulating Communism than Communist propaganda. In a memorandum submitted to the Fish Committee in behalf of the Association, the Acting Secretary said in part:

> "The greatest [illegible] influence among Negroes in the United States is the lynchers, the Ku Klux Klan member, the [illegible], the Common Councils and others who indulge in lynching, disfranchisement, segregation and denial of economic and industrial opportunity . . .
>
> "The way to open the minds of American Negroes to [illegible] . . . .
>
> "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not Communist. It is not affiliated with Communism. [illegible] . . . .
>
> "[illegible]"

In behalf of the Association, the Acting Secretary presented to the Fish Committee a list of all contributions of $[illegible] and more to the work of the Association during 1929 and 1930, and also cited figures showing the educational discrimination practiced against Negroes in

southern states. He further presented to the Committee the lynching figures for the United States from 1882, showing 4954 recorded lynchings since that date, of which 1444 had been of whites and 3510 of Negroes. The Acting Secretary further cited the sharp increase in the number of lynchings during 1919, over the preceding year.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A new form of membership in the Association was inaugurated during 1917. It is a Five Hundred Dollar Life Membership, established by the Board of Directors in order that those individuals able to do so, might testify to their faith in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in the future of the Negro's race in America by making substantial contributions. Life Membership may be paid in full at the time of subscription or subscribed to and paid in several installments of at least $100.

The names of Life Members of the Association are inscribed on a bronze tablet which is to be kept at the National Office so long as the Association exists, or in some place where its historical significance will be properly recognized by future generations. As a mark of appreciation to each individual complying with the provisions for Life Membership, the Board of Directors have authorized the coining of a bronze medal, properly inscribed, to be presented on some appropriate occasion.

The Life Membership Plan was established in the realization that the Association can function at its highest efficiency only if the daily efforts to secure funds necessary for its maintenance are in a large degree lifted from the shoulders of those whose chief work ought to be the carrying out of the aims for which the organization exists. The Board of Directors recognize that this cannot be done and the work placed on the most effective basis through the small membership dues from which the Association now derives the major part of its financial support. Therefore, these Life Memberships have been established to provide an opportunity for those individuals more fortunately circumstanced to give not only for themselves but on behalf of those less able to give.

One of these life memberships, gained in 1920, deserves especial mention. It is that of Mr. John Mott Drew of Derby, Pa., who has

[illegible] a highly [illegible] law firm in Pennsylvania for the past [illegible] years. Mr. Dove became interested in the Association at the time of the fight to prevent confirmation of Judge John J. Parker and pledged himself to make a substantial contribution to the Association if the fight was won. Mr. Dove also contributed personal service in the effort to prevent segregation of the Negro Child New Mexico. Upon the sale of his business at a substantial figure, Mr. Dove journeyed from Derby to New York to personally hand his check as payment in full for a Life Membership, doing this without solicitation by the National Office. It is such recognition by colored people of the necessity for the Association's work that helps make it the powerful for good that it is.

Below are given the names of those who have become Life Members and those who have subscribed to Life Membership since 1917:

Life Members

Paid in Full:

John R. Hall, New York City
Dr. Bruce R. Alexander, New York City
Henry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.
John H. Dove, Derby, Pa.
John H. Hammond, New York City
Charles H. Ovington, New York City
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City
Mary White Ovington, New York City
Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Jessica Dow, Philadelphia
Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
J. E. Spingarn, New York City
Walter H. Washington, Newark, N. J.
A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Henry E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.

Paid on Part:

Thomas Alexander, Cleveland, O.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.
Dr. John A. Bailey, Columbia, S. C.
A. E. Beck, Little Rock, Ark.
Francis T. Cheek, Washington, D. C.
Edward S. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.
Francis Edwards, New York City
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.

Steven Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
Lorenzo Hoxie, New York City
Miss M. B. Hoxie, Columbus, O.
J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.
John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.
Thomas A. Jackson, Columbus, O.
Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
M. I. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
Dr. E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.
Earl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.
John R. Neal, New York City
Mr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Texas
James W. Robertson, Jersey City, N. J.
Mr. M. E. Ross, New York City
M. H. Sewell, Everett, Mass.
Mr. R. M. Tedrick, Columbus, O.
A. Conrad Vincent, New York City
Alonzo L. Walker, Everett, Mass.
J. U. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
W. W. Weiss, Newark, N. J.
Lewis T. Wright, New York City
The National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
Essex Art Club, Newark, N. J.

Secretary

FINANCES

The N.A.A.C.P. was faced during 1931 with one of the most acute financial situations it has ever encountered. Its income from its branches was materially affected by the unemployment crisis. The Negro being the marginal man in industry and usually the last to be hired and the first to be fired, suffered more from the financial depression than any other racial group. However, extraordinary efforts on the part of some of the branches, notably those in which Mrs. Henry E. Langston, Regional Field Secretary, conducted intensive campaigns, caused remarkable showings. These branches included Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago.

At the same time that the income of the Association was affected, requests for aid of the Association were materially increased. During periods of financial depression, tempers are inevitably shorter than in periods of prosperity. It is perhaps a human tendency that those who are suffering are inclined to express ire less advantaged groups than even upstream depression. This factor unquestionably played a part in the increase in lynchings during 1931 to a total of twenty-five as contrasted with but twelve during 1930. It also resulted in the formation of movements designed to bring pressure to bear upon employers of labor to replace Negro labor with white. The Association was faced with the alternative of finding new contributors or curtailing its work at a time when there was greater need for this work than for many years past.

Through the generosity and of Mr. Jacob Billikopf, Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia, member of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., and son-in-law of the late Louis Marshall, a new friend was found for the Association. That friend is Mr. William Rosenwald, youngest son of Julius Rosenwald, who offered to contribute $1,000 a year to the Association for a period of three years provided four other persons could be secured to make this pledge. Such pledges were secured from Mr. and Mrs. John M. Warburg, Mr. Edsel B. Ford, Mr. Samuel S. Fels, Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Mr. Harold K. Guggenheim, and another friend who preferred to make his contribution anonymously. Pledges for more than $1,000 were made for three years by a number of individuals, including Mrs. Alvin Wertheim, Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, Dr. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Mary C. Dreyer and others. The total pledged per year for these

[illegible] as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's [illegible] was $[illegible], p. for the three years, [illegible].

There was given also, in New York, the second annual Thanksgiving Benefit for the Association at the Waldorf Theatre, on Sunday evening, December 7. It will be remembered that the first of these had been given at the close of 1928, netting $[illegible]. Despite the financial depression and several conflicting benefits and concerts the 1929 Benefit netted $[illegible].* Strenuous efforts by the National Office in this and other directions brought the total round during 1929 for all purposes to $[illegible], which is considered remarkably encouraging in view of the more financial depression. This is specially true when this figure is compared with the total income for 1928, which was $[illegible].

BEQUESTS

During the year the Association was made a beneficiary under the will of Miss Ella Channing who died in Boston on March 28. The amount left the Association was $[illegible].

On May 7 the National Office received $[illegible] in payment of a legacy left the Association by Mrs. Josephine V. Knox who died in [illegible].

[illegible]

---

*The following artists generously gave their services at the Benefit: Dolly Sanderson and her dancers, the Queen Cole Four Girls, Milton Cross, George Rosalie, Walter Jenner and Jane Walker Johnson, Raymond Johnson and Taylor Gordon, Marie Kavanagh, Bill Robinson, Ada Brown, Ruby Pecle, Lillie Wilson, Amanda Hall, Richard R. Harrison, Mademoiselle Dorothy Johnson and Inglis Jones. Miss Channing Brown designed a fund edition, illustrated by and Alexander Hillman, with Mission of Commission, James Cleveland of N. Y. C. gave the services of song concert, and Madame Ernestine Langston, Frank Sullivan and Gordon Cullen contributed piano and voice at the program.

---

*The goals have which only progress and advertising, to Feb. 28, 1929, amount collected with [illegible] not yet collected.

Report of W. C. Hanna and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 20 West 40th Street, New York.

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement we have examined the books and other supporting records of the

Harmon Anniversary and Anniversary of Charles Evans

Chester, Pennsylvania

for the year ended December 31, 1950. In connection therewith we have prepared and attach the following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1950.

Exhibit B—Statement of Income and Expense (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the year Ended December 31, 1950.

Exhibit C—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1950.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, examination was made applied to determine the correctness and propriety of the various entries. We have made the usual confirmations between these books.

We are submitting herewith a summary of the entries and exhibits as of December 31, 1949 and 1950 with supporting schedules.

	December 31, [illegible]	December 31, [illegible]	Increase or Decrease
Assets			
Cash	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Life Membership Fund from General Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due Special Reserve Fund from General Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fund from Life Membership Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from General Fund	[illegible]		[illegible]
Accounts receivable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inventory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prepaid expenses	[illegible]		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures, net of depreciation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deferred charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Liabilities			
Special Fund Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accounts payable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loan payable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to General Unions Fund	[illegible]		[illegible]
Due to Life Membership Fund		[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to Special Unions Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Worth			
Balance, January 1	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Balance adjustment		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net gain or loss for the year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net worth, December 31	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Total liabilities and net worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]

During the year a special cash account was opened with the Belgrave Industrial Savings Bank, designed as the Life Membership Reserve Fund. The Life Membership Reserve Fund has been credited with the additional subscriptions during the year and charged with the amounts which have become as follows:

[illegible]

Life Membership Fund

January 1, [illegible]	[illegible]
Additions during the year	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Accounts on hands to Contingent Fund as of [illegible]

From receipts of [illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]
From receipts of [illegible]	[illegible]
Amount value non-income, per Exhibit B	[illegible]
Balance December 31, [illegible], per Exhibits A and B	[illegible]

A special account was set up with the Cross Exchange Bank to be used as the Legal Defense Fund account for income and expenses applicable to this fund.

The Anti-Lynching Fund was transferred to the general fund as authorized by resolution of the board of directors.

In our opinion the appended Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expense state, with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, [illegible] and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY

EXHIBIT A

Balance Sheet, December 31, [illegible]

Assets

Current Funds (not earmarked)

Legal Defense Fund—cash and bonds	[illegible]	
Special Defense Fund	[illegible]	
Life Membership Reserve	[illegible]	
John W. Gregg Endowment Fund held in trust during life of John W. Gregg	[illegible]	
Dorothy G. Roach Endowment Fund	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]

Operating Funds

Cash		
In bank	[illegible]	
Petty Cash Fund	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Loans receivable ("The Chief")		[illegible]
Accounts receivable—Employees for advances, etc.		[illegible]
Accounts receivable—Miscellaneous		[illegible]
Due from Life Membership Reserve (Earned)		[illegible]
Inventory—Stationery, cards		[illegible]
Inventory—Stock and fixtures of organization		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures, net of depreciation		[illegible]
Deferred Charges		
Office supplies, stationery, etc.		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Total assets		[illegible]

[illegible] This account includes [illegible] transferred back due January 1, [illegible]

[illegible]

Legal Defense Fund [illegible]
Special Defense Fund [illegible]
Life Membership Reserve Fund [illegible]
John W. [illegible] Retirement Fund [illegible]
[illegible] Retirement Fund [illegible]

Total [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Fund for Public Service [illegible]
Accounts payable—[illegible]
Accounts payable—"The Crisis" [illegible]
Due to Special Defense Fund [illegible]
Due to Legal Defense Fund [illegible]

Total [illegible]

[illegible]

EXHIBIT B

Statement of Income and Expenses

(Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year Ended December 31, 1969

General Fund

Income

[illegible]

Total general income

Expenses

Salaries

[illegible]

Total

[illegible]

Total expenses

Net gain from general income

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXHIBIT C

Summary Statement of Annual Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 1959

Loan Sinking Fund		
January 1, 1959—Balance		[illegible]
Adjustment—Transferred to General Fund		[illegible]
January 1, 1959—Balance as adjusted		[illegible]
Income:		
Profit on sale of bonds sold	$ [illegible]	
Interest received on bonds (including [illegible] January 1, 1959)	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous receipts	[illegible]	
Profit on operation of our Pa. R. R. bond on Bonds C. Francis Fund	[illegible]	
Total receipts		$ [illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Disbursements		
Approved and unpaid bills, salary of Special Fund Accounts, postage, compilation of data, forms, printing, travelling expenses of Bonds Committee, etc.	$ [illegible]	
To Sinking Fund December 31, 1959 on General Fund	[illegible]	
Total expenditures		$ [illegible]
Balance—December 31, 1959		[illegible]
Loan Disbursement Reserve Fund		
January 1, 1959—Undistributed balance		$ [illegible]
Additions during year		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Transferred to General Income during year		[illegible]
December 31, 1959—Undistributed balance		$ [illegible]
Annuitants Fund		
January 1, 1959—Undistributed balance		$ [illegible]
Transferred to General Fund during year		[illegible]
December 31, 1959—Undistributed balance		.....

Closed

EXHIBIT C—Continued

[illegible] Common Retirement Fund	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pension Retirement Fund	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CRISIS

Annual Report of the Director of Publications and Research and Editor of "The Crisis"

This is the 20th Birthday of "The Crisis" magazine. During the twenty years of its existence, beginning in November, 1910, and ending with December, 1929, we have had a net paid circulation of [illegible] copies going to all parts of the world. Our cash income has amounted to $[illegible]. For the first two years of our existence, we depended upon the general treasury of the N.A.A.C.P. for the salary of the Editor and rent of offices. For the next two years, we paid half the salary of the Editor, and a part of the rent. For the next fourteen years, we were financially self-supporting, while for the last two years, we have received in all $[illegible] from the general funds of the N.A.A.C.P. to meet deficits due to the enhanced expenses.

During the last year, our financial conditions as detailed here have as follows:

The income for 1929 was $[illegible], which added to $[illegible] on hand, January 1, made the total cash amount to $[illegible].

The source of this income was as follows:

From subscriptions and cash sales, $[illegible]; from agents, $[illegible]; from advertisers, $[illegible]; from sales of books, $[illegible]; from miscellaneous sources, $[illegible], making a total of $[illegible]. In addition to this, we received contributions of $[illegible], and $[illegible] from the general funds of the N.A.A.C.P.

The expenditures during 1929 have amounted to $[illegible]. Of this, $[illegible] represents the cost of manufacture, including typesetting, printing and paper. The salaries of the office force amounted to $[illegible], and the salaries of the executive staff, $[illegible]. For rent, we paid $[illegible]; for postage and mailing, $[illegible]; for advertising, $[illegible]; and for miscellaneous expenses, $[illegible].

We had a balance on the book December 31, 1929, of $[illegible]. We have due us on agents' accounts, $[illegible], on advertising accounts, $[illegible]; and on book accounts, $[illegible], making a total of $[illegible].

Our debts are as follows:

Trade accounts, $[illegible]; executive salaries, $[illegible]; commissions, $[illegible]; making a total indebtedness of $[illegible]. Our indebtedness is

year ago was $7,000, so that we have paid off during the last year $4,000 of back debts. Our current contributions have been reduced by $4,000.

The improved financial status as compared with December 31, 1958, is due to the help from the general funds of the N.A.A.C.P. and to the energetic work of the new Business Manager, Miss Irene Mahoney, who has been with us since October.

"The Crisis" began to feel the national depression in 1958, when its income was $4,000 less than the previous year. We made drastic economies to meet this. It seems to the Business Manager, after a very careful and thorough-going survey, that when behindhand contributions should get much worse during the year 1959, yielding less profit or loss, "The Crisis" can again be self-supporting.

So much for the financial situation. But "The Crisis" is not simply a business institution, and is its chief profit-making or gain is the long run self-support. The real report of "The Crisis" to the Board of Directors and to the membership of the N.A.A.C.P. consists of the 28 non-general volumes and the four annual volumes of the publication. These volumes have established in the United States an clear and commanding a theme of moral equality that today it is accepted without question by the rich and the of the American Negroes and by a great-greatly large proportion of American citizens of every class and color. So true is this that most people have forgotten what "The Crisis" played in this this public opinion. This is not only good but as it should be. There is no point on time and history the record of agitation and propaganda is to universal acceptance.

But, there is in the very success of "The Crisis" in the past danger and a great danger, threatening us. And this danger is that we should complacently assume that the kind of work which "The Crisis" has done is practically finished.

This, I believe is a serious mistake and the result of that kind and reaction which is bound to show itself in an old and successful organization. One can see more and more in our organization, tendency, unfortunately to aggregate and complicate our problems in the of the N.A.A.C.P. as being a finished and finished program which can carry out without reference to the rest of the world and without reference to other reforms and programs around the world. This is not only not true but impossible of successful formulation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

As I remember it, the best method by which gradually but surely we can encourage and clarify our thought and guide our action upon the broadest and highest ideals, is through maintaining a forum of public discussion which, independent of racial, business opinion and [illegible] influences.

It would be a splendid thing, and it has always been my ardent hope, that such an organ could be self-supporting. That is, that its readers would pay for its propagandas. I realize, however, that this cannot always be true and that after all it is sentiment. There has never been a single great magazine in the United States with a circulation that has ever been entirely self-supporting and some today has been self-supporting for so long a period as "The Crisis." Whether it is self-supporting or not, the work of such a magazine must go on and the chief need for its success is spiritual encouragement, which, of course, takes the form of material encouragement and prayer, which surround and strengthen the critical efforts of our organization.

The work of "The Crisis" stands out clearly and distinctly in the world. While nobody can reduce a matter like this to figures, there can be no doubt as to the part which "The Crisis" has played in propaganda and making effective the work of the N.A.A.C.P. It has been the organ of publicity for which any national organization would have been glad to pay a substantial sum. The mere fact that this publicity has cost the National Association nothing for hundred years is no reason why it should not cost something for two or three or even five years in the future. If it does, it is from every point of view worth it.

Personally, my interest in the N.A.A.C.P. has been centered in this branch of the work. It has been my life work. Its further development on the essential lines that it has been following is the only work in this organization which attracts me. I believe that the

[illegible]

The program which I propose for "The Crisis" in the issue is clear. I propose to conduct a campaign which will be all-inclusive as far as this is compatible with independence of thought, discussion of organization and logical consistency. I propose to make this campaign a forum, not simply for what the NAACP thinks or what I think, but for what any person, honestly and responsibly claims to represent as the idea of the solution of the race and other problems. I wish more and more to bring up the race problem in the United States, with the race and other problems throughout the world; and especially, I wish to make common cause between the so-called Negro problem and the other social problems of poverty and war, of labor and the distribution of wealth, of the further exploitation of women, of labor and democracy and the making of organization, of colonial government, imperialism, and so on. I think other problems that are widely recognized today as the major problems of America, and large classes of great social problems are being successfully to organized. For the support of such forward movement, we need both men in the field, both in the press; and in the collaboration and great foundations but in the working classes; and in a few cases beside but in the cause of other social and economical black folk. In this way and in this way alone can the foundations of an intelligent world democracy be laid.

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ending December 31, 1920

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and statements of income and profit and loss exhibit with substantial accuracy, the financial position of "The Court" as at December 31, 1920 and the results of operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY.

Assets

Cash		
In banks	$ [illegible]	
On hand	[illegible]	
Total Cash		$ [illegible]
Accounts Receivable		
Advertisers	$[illegible]	
Less reserve for doubtful accounts	[illegible]	
Total	$[illegible]	
Agents	$[illegible]	
Less reserve for doubtful accounts	[illegible]	
Total	$[illegible]	
Employees' ads of books	$ [illegible]	
Employees N. A. A. C. P.	$ [illegible]	
Total accounts receivable		$[illegible]
Inventories		
Paper at Building Press	$ [illegible]	
Books	[illegible]	
Total inventories		$ [illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Investments		
Stock Texas Photograph Studios	$ [illegible]	
Deposit with Post Office	[illegible]	
Deferred Charges		
Paper, printing, etc., 1921 issues	$[illegible]	
Stationery, supplies, etc.	[illegible]	
Prepaid insurance	[illegible]	
Total		$[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures, net of depreciation		$[illegible]
Total assets		$[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the year ending December 31, 1959

Income		
Sales—Net of returns	[illegible]	
Subscriptions	[illegible]	
Advertising (Net of commissions of [illegible])	[illegible]	
Back numbers, prints, books and plays	[illegible]	
Contributions	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	
Total Income		[illegible]
Expenses		
Publishing costs		
Paper	[illegible]	
Printing	[illegible]	
Engraving	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]
Salaries		
Executive	[illegible]	
Other	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]
Sundry		
Postage	[illegible]	
Rent	[illegible]	
Stationery & supplies	[illegible]	
Autographed copies, etc.	[illegible]	
Advertising	[illegible]	
Telephone and telegraph	[illegible]	
Insurance	[illegible]	
Journal	[illegible]	
Free land, etc.	[illegible]	
Internal expense	[illegible]	
General expense	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]
Value given of Book from Paragraph On Book	[illegible]	
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total expenses		[illegible]
Net profit to Bobbs-M[illegible]		[illegible]

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-62

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

WJB:fv
100-1223

Birmingham, Alabama
October 17, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE -

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find pamphlet issued by the Birmingham office of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People urging people to register and vote.

These pamphlets are being distributed to colored people on the streets of Birmingham.

Yours truly,

E. P. GUINANE
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-23-80 BY SP-1 Esther

1 ENCLO. 8

RECORDED 61-3176-63

9 OCT 20 1942

51 OCT 23 1942

COPY IN FILE

REGISTER to VOTE

October 7–15 and December 9–17

AT THE

Jefferson County Court House
Room 108

DON'T BE DENIED YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE!
A Voteless People Is a Hopeless People
TEST DEMOCRACY BY APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION.
THE RIGHT TO VOTE MUST NOT BE DENIED!

SEND THE FOLLOWING REPORT TO THE

BIRMINGHAM NAACP OFFICE
Room 729, Colored Masonic Building
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Name _____

Address _____

Date Applied for Registration _____

Results _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-23-80 BY SP/1 Estes

I am sending a contribution of $ _____
to the NAACP VOTE FUND.

A Fight for Rights Must Be Financed; It Can't Be Faked!

ENCLOSURE
61-3176-63

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

HDW:JV
100-1223

Birmingham, Alabama
October 21, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE
INTERNAL SECURITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-23-80 BY SP-1 CSM

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 12, 1942, wherein it is advised that information has been received from [redacted] by letter postmarked at Seattle, Washington, on [redacted] in connection with a newspaper clipping referring to the speech of HORACE WILKINSON, Birmingham attorney, at Bessemer, Alabama, with regards to his statement concerning the need for a league to maintain "white supremacy."

b7C

[redacted]

b7C

So far as this office has been able to determine in this matter, there is apparently no immediate connection with the present negro agitation situation in this Field Division and the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED

Yours truly,

61-3176-64

E. P. GUINANE
Special Agent in Charge

8 OCT 28 1942

NOV 9 1942

COPY IN FILE

EX-36

The author expresses his resentment of the fact that Marian Anderson, the Negro singer, was given the Bok award as "the most distinguished resident of Philadelphia", and yet cannot dine in many of the public restaurants of her home city.

He insists on one hand that Negroes have no desire to mingle socially with whites or intermarry with whites and then not very subtly cites numerous cases of Negroes not being accepted socially by whites, thereby disproving his own statements. Certainly if Negroes would not try to force their way into white residential areas, white social functions et cetera, there would be no resentment toward them on the part of the whites.

Only in one place in his book does the author admit that Negroes go to silly extremes at times to obtain social equality. He says, "Negroes sometimes go to similar extremes on the other side. For a recent colored concert in New Orleans the programs all had to be reprinted in order to place 'Mister' or 'Miss' before each artist's name, quite contrary to artistic usage.

The only interesting part of the book to the reviewer was the statistics on page twenty-two which showed the number and distribution of Negroes in the United States.

Respectfully,

b7c

[redacted]

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 17, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. Starke
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Keene
Miss Beahan
Miss Gandy

AMERICAN NEGROES
A Handbook

by

Edwin R. Embree

(The attached book was received from Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

Memo. to Mr. Nichols

Ack 6 M S 7/20/42.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-23-80 BY SP1 [illegible]

Book not rec'd in meeting held 4/ — See serial no 8 this file mza

1

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 61-3176-65

F B I

8 OCT 30 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-3198

b7C

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS	8-30-42-	7-10, 8-28,42.	[redacted] TOD:HES

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	INTERNAL SECURITY -C-

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported to hold weekly meetings at Springfield, Illinois. Officers names set out. Purpose of the Association reported to be for the advancement of colored people and the securing of equal rights and opportunities for them. No Communistic activities ascertained to date.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-23-80 BY [illegible]

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon information contained in report of Special Agent [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, dated August 11, 1941, reflecting that the following registered as a delegate to the American Youth Congress at Chicago, Illinois: [redacted] the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Springfield, Illinois.

b7C

At Springfield, Illinois, [redacted] advised that the officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are as follows:

b7D

JOHN H. WILSON, President, [redacted]
SIMEON B. OSBY, [redacted] Vice President
MISS EUNUS PENDERGRASS, [redacted] Secretary.

b7C

ICCDR [redacted] 4-4-47 C.S.

They advised that meetings are held weekly at 15th and Monroe Sts. in the Urban Lake Building, Springfield, Illinois, which building is a Community House. They advised that they do not know how many members the Association has at present, but that a large percentage of the higher type of negroes in Springfield are members, as well

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		61-3176-65X	RECORDED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		5 SEP 8 1942	INDEXED
(5) Bureau 2 Springfield			

COPY IN FILE

as a small number of white people.

[redacted]

they both advised that the purpose of the Association is for the betterment of the negroe race and to secure equal rights and opportunities and receive the same treatment as other citizens. They advise that the Association seeks to secure for negroes equal Civil Rights with the white and in explaining what they considered equal rights to be, they stated they meant to have a right to go to any hotel and rent a room in the same manner as a white person could do; to have equal rights in restaurants, theaters and all other public places. They stated that they wished to secure the right to be given a position if a negroe made the best grade in a Civil Service Examination and to stop any discrimination against the race.

They advised that JOHN H. WILSON, who is President of the Association is a negroe of high standing in Springfield, Illinois, that he is a property owner and a scout master and is an employee of the State of Illinois, being a Messenger in the Centennial Building. They state that he has no radical tendencies and is respected by white and colored alike, and is the type of person who will not cause any dissension between the races. They stated that he has no Communistic sympathies.

They advise that SIMEON B. OSBY is now Vice President of the organization and was formerly President; that he is an employee of the United States Government being connected with the National Youth Administration and is patriotic and is satisfied with the representative form of government but is more radical than most of the members. They advise that they meant by this statement that when he goes to a public place and purchases a ticket for admission, that he does not sit in a seat reserved for negroes, but takes a seat at any location he desires, stating that he feels that his money is as good as any other persons money and that he has the right to sit where he chooses. They state that he is well educated and that while he is not perfectly satisfied with the Democratic form of Government as it operates at present, that he believes in the Democratic form of Government and only seeks to secure for the negroe, equal rights with the white. They stated that they do not believe that he has any Communistic tendencies and that they do not think that the Association would elect to office any person whom they knew to have Communistic tendencies.

They advised that EUNUS PENDERGRASS who is Secretary of the Association is well educated and patriotic and has no Communistic tendencies and is not considered radical. They state that J. H. HILL was a former Secretary of the Association and may be at present an Assistant to the Secretary, however, they are not positive in this regard. They state that he holds to the same opinion as that held by OSBY and is well educated but does not have as well balanced judgment as OSBY.

They advised that about a month ago OSBY curculated a petition having

for its purpose insistance that the State of Illinois set up a colored unit of State Militia for National Defense. They advised that this petition has been presented to the Governor and that it is still pending.

b7D

[redacted] will obtain a copy of the By Laws and Constitution of the Association and they will be made available to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[redacted] advised that the Association at Springfield is affiliated with the National Association which has headquarters in Washington D. C, according to their information, and whose President is WALTER WHITE, who is a resident of New York City. They advised that the local dues are $1.00 per year and that each year a drive is put on to secure additional members.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

-PENDING-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

b7D The Springfield Field Division at Springfield, Illinois, will recontact [redacted] and obtain from him a copy of the By Laws and Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Will conduct additional investigation relative to the background and activities of the known officers of the Association whose names are set out in this report.

-PENDING-

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 20, 1942

BMS:JB

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Nichols

Re: Book Review
"American Negroes"
by Edwin R. Embree

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-23-80 BY SP/Washington

The above entitled book was received in the Director's office from Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It has been reviewed in this section by Agent [redacted] and an acknowledgement made to Walter White.

b7c

The book is a tirade against and an indictment of the white people of the United States for their attitude against the Negro.

It is a brief history of the advancement of the Negro race in America since the first twenty slaves arrived in a "Dutch man of warre" in 1619 to the Navy opening its doors to the Negroes in 1942.

The author makes it appear that the South's treatment of Negroes even today is as barbarous as Hitler's atrocities in Europe. He says, "In the South as well as in Germany race hate is still the stock in trade of unscrupulous politicians.....Sometimes, fearing loss of control of the polls, Southern States kept Negroes from the party primaries which under the one-party system of the South govern the elections, just as they do in Nazi Germany and Russia."

RECORDED
INDEXED
61-3176-65
8 OCT 30 1942

The author expresses his resentment that, "All through the South Negroes are relegated to separate schools, separate parks and playgrounds, separate hospitals, separate space on trains and busses." He apparently does not feel as Booker Washington felt that "In all things that are purely social Negroes and whites can be as separate as the fingers of the hand, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

He says that in all professional sports the Negro has been conspicuous. Yet he names only the well-known athletes who represent only two sports, boxing and track. The athletes so represented are Jack Johnson, who was run out of the country for marrying a white woman, (but he of course does not mention this), Joe Louis, and Jesse Owens.

INDEXED
58 NOV 10 1942

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-66

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

HEW:PMC
61-3176

November 3, 1942

SAC, Springfield

RE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

You are instructed to submit a report in the captioned matter within fifteen days after the receipt of this letter.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-23-80 BY SP1 6S/lcw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECORDED
MAILED 12
NOV 3 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
61-3176-67
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 3 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BI
NOV 3 3 28 PM

Tamm
Tamm

-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-68

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-69

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies). _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-70

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Springfield, Illinois

FILE NO. 100-3196

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Springfield, Illinois	11-19-42	11-2-42	[redacted] CHJ ejc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Branch Constitution and By-laws of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reviewed and platform set forth. No evidence of Communist activities ascertained.

-C-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-25-80 BY SP1 [illegible]

b7C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, dated August 30, 1942.

b7C

DETAILS: The investigation set forth in the reference report of Special Agent [redacted] was left pending for the purpose of setting forth the by-laws and constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as well as for the purpose of conducting additional investigation concerning the activities of the officers of this Association.

b7D
b7C

[redacted] the writer secured a copy of the Branch Constitution and by-laws of the N.A.A.C.P. [redacted] This constitution is merely a copy of the branch constitution and by-laws of the N.A.A.C.P. published in 1931 by the National Association at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and, as indicated in the constitution booklet, was approved by the Board of Directors of the national association on January 8, 1917 and was subsequently amended in July, 1919, November, 1924, and March, 1931. The constitution is set forth under the following articles:

Article I: Name and object
Article II: Officials and their duties; President, Vice Pres. Secy. Treas.
Article III: Executive Committee and its powers. This committee consists of the officers and not less than three [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
a H Crowl		61-3176-71	RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
2 Springfield

8 NOV 20 1942

FIVE

OPY DEC 1 1942

DEC 4 [illegible]

more than nine other members elected by the branch.

Article IV: Elections
Article V: Membership and dues
Article VI: Standing committees; these committees consist of the following:

- Membership
- Finance
- Meetings
- Press and Publicity
- Legal Redress and legislation
- Education
- Entertainments
- Junior Work

Article VII: Meeting of the Branch; regular meetings shall be held at least once a month with an annual meeting during the first fifteen days of November, and other meetings as required.
Article VIII: Quorum
Article IX: Order of business
Article X: Removal of officers
Article XI: Amendments and Revocation of Charter
Article XII: Authorised committees
Article XIII: Junior Division
Article XIV: Women's Auxiliary

The booklet also contains an illustration of division of fees evidencing that membership fee is $1.00, of which $.50 goes to the national and $.50 to the local branch. Junior membership under twenty-one years is $.50, which is divided in the same manner. There is also a blue membership certificate of $5.00 and a gold membership certificate for $10.00. These last two memberships include subscriptions to the "Crisis" and also other literature sponsored by the organization. The platform of the national association is given as follows:

1. A vote for every colored man and woman on the same terms as for white man and women.

2. An equal chance to acquire the kind of education that will enable the colored citizen everywhere wisely to use his vote.

3. A fair trial in the courts for all crimes of which he is accused, by judges in whose election he has participated, without discrimination because of race.

4. A right to sit upon the jury which passes judgment upon him.

5. Defense against lynching and burning at the hands of mobs.

6. Equal service on railroad and other public carriers. This to mean sleeping car service, dining car service, Pullman service at the same cost and upon the same terms as other passengers.

7. Equal right to the use of public parks, schools, libraries and other community services for which he is taxed.

8. An equal chance for a livelihood in public and private employment.

9. Equal rights to live in any neighborhood without restriction because of color or race.

In view of the known and national character of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it is not deemed advisable that further investigation of this organization in the Springfield area be conducted at the present time, particularly in view of the fact that there has been developed no evidence of un-American activities or infiltration of Communist influence. In the event that further information is received concerning the activities of individuals such as [redacted] who was one of the individuals whose activities occasioned the initial report in this case, the acts and statements of such individual or individuals may properly be the subject of separate case files as may be warranted.

b7C

CLOSED.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Post Office Box #2344
Boston, Massachusetts.

46862

November 19, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: Unknown Subject; National Association for Advancement of the Colored Race, 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts; [redacted] Informatn; Internal Security - J.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 6, 1942, Bureau File ~~#100-94303 In~~ 61-3176 which you request to be advised the exact status of this case.

We wish to advise that a closing report has been dictated and the stenographer has been instructed to expedite the typing.

Yours truly,

John T. Madigan

JOHN T. MADIGAN
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-23-80 BY SP1 [illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-3176-72
F B I
15 NOV 21 1942

EX-39

COPY IN FILE
JAN 13 1943

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-73

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-78)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-74

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

45855

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

FILE NO. 100-3499

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	11-9-42	10-27,28;11-4,6,7-42	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)	INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

- P -

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 CAS/PLJ
REASON-FCIM II, 1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-24-90

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Birmingham Field Division, dated August 24, 1942 entitled "FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES, INTERNAL SECURITY" (Bureau files 100-135 and 61-3176)

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted]

DEFERRED RECORDING

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA:

[redacted] failed to reveal any information regarding a reported movement in the South to repudiate the leadership of the Subject organization and failed to indicate that this organization has been operating in Jacksonville in the last several years. [redacted] advised that he would continue his efforts to ascertain

RECORDED 61-3176-758

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
5 - Bureau 1 - Director 2 - G2 Atlanta 1 - Miami	RECEIVED LATE? DIVISION	RECEIVED LATE? DIVISION	

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

whether there is any activity of the organization in the vicinity of Jacksonville and would advise this office.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

b7C

AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA:

b1

[redacted] were contacted and they advised that they knew of no movement to repudiate the leadership of the NAACP. They advised that the director of the NAACP is SOLOMON BROOKINS [redacted] Pensacola, and Mrs. M. B. CARTER, [redacted] Pensacola, is vice-president.

b7C

Special Agent [redacted] at Key West, Florida, has advised that investigation there as to the NAACP indicates that this organization is dormant at this time.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] at West Palm Beach and vicinity.

b1

[redacted] advised that local leaders in the NAACP are men prominent in the negro group and include M. C. BODIE, President; REVEREND CAREY A. GIBBS, Treasurer, identified as local pastor of Payne's Chapel, Methodist Church (colored); and Miss A. L. LOTLEY, Secretary, who is on the faculty of the Industrial High School, the local colored high school. [redacted] advised that so far as he had ascertained there has never been any indication in the Palm Beach area that anyone or any group might possibly be working to the detriment of the NAACP either on a local basis or on a national scale.

b1

[redacted]

It might be pointed out that perusal of recent issues of the "Florida News", the only locally printed negro newspaper, indicates that this publication is strongly behind the NAACP, urging its support as well as strongly urging its readers to support the war effort.

AT FORT PIERCE, FLORIDA:

b1

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

100-6499

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that the colored race in the Fort Pierce area are wholeheartedly in complete accord with the war effort and that it has never come to his attention that subversive or un-American interests are making any efforts to sow dissension among the colored people in Fort Pierce. He stated that so far as he knows the NAACP is looked upon as being the strongest and most capably directed negro organization in the country even though there is no local chapter in Fort Pierce.

[redacted] advised that he has no knowledge of any indication of subversive or communist activities in the Fort Pierce area.

The following investigation was conducted by reporting Agent.

b1

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA:

[redacted] advised that he has heard no mention made of the NAACP in the Miami area in the last several years and it is his opinion that this organization is no longer in operation here.

[redacted]

[redacted]

- PENDING -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE MIAMI FIELD DIVISION:

AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA:

Will continue its efforts to ascertain the present status of the NAACP and whether or not there is any indication that there is a movement in the South to repudiate the leadership of that organization.

AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA:

Will conduct similar investigation as requested at Orlando, Florida.

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA:

Will conduct similar investigation as requested at Orlando, Florida.

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-3176-75 (pages 5 and 6)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

CC-255a

EHW:PMC

Date: November 17, 1942

To: SAC, CLEVELAND

RECORDED 61-3176-76

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE; INTERNAL SECURITY.

There are being supplied to you herewith copies of a memorandum concerning the captioned organization dated October 27, 1942, Youngstown, Ohio.

This information is being supplied you for your information and appropriate consideration. You are instructed to appropriately paraphrase the same if you incorporate it in an investigative report or supply it to an outside agency.

Enclosure

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Kramer
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
NOV 18 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
NOV 18 1 55 PM

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-ROOM 5635
NOV 17 3 PM '42

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-9-80 BY

237
267
55 DEC 11 1942

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-76 (incoming letter)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

45826

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FILE NO. 100-1424 NM

b7C

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	11-23-42	10/7,20,21,27, 30/42	[redacted]

b7D

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE; [redacted] Informant	INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NATIONAL SSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, Educational Group, does not hold meetings at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. [redacted] interviewed and advised she was not present at the meeting when the remarks were made concerning Japanese and Negro similarity. Unable to furnish name of speaker or source of her information. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE YOUTH COUNCIL held meeting at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, March 3, 1942. [redacted] disclosed that HERBERT NEWTON, colored of New York, [redacted] spoke on "The St. Lawrence River Project." Also Rev. CHARLES FOGGIE, colored of Cambridge, Mass., spoke on "Religion in Marriage." No mention concerning Japanese or Negro [redacted] both Youth and Educational Group of NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE contacted and advised that at no time did they have a speaker who indulged in any form whatsoever concerning Japanese and Negro propaganda.

b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

C.

REFERENCE Bureau letter to the Boston Field Division dated 4-28-42

DETAILS The following investigation is predicated upon information received from [redacted] who advised that [redacted] colored, who is employed by her one day a week as a cleaning woman, told her that on March 5, 1942, she had been to a meeting

b7D
b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
J. A. Madigan SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-3176	77 RECORDED & INDEXED
DEC 12 1942 COPIES OF THIS REPORT	[redacted]	D 125
5 Bureau		
3 Boston		33

b7C

of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, held at 558 Massachusetts Avenue in Boston; that the colored speaker on the preceding Tuesday stated at the meeting that the Japanese were friendly to the colored race, and if the Japanese won the war, they would place the colored people in positions of power in the United States. The speaker exhibited for comparison, photographs of Japanese and Negroes to show racial similarity. The speaker also stated that he recently had had an interview with STEPHEN EARLY, Secretary to the President, who told him that the Japanese were truly friendly with the Negroes.

[redacted] stated that she did not know whether [redacted] arrived at the meeting in time to hear the whole speech, and that perhaps the speaker was making an attempt to show the audience the kind of propaganda the Japanese might use and to warn them against it.

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

The writer contacted [redacted] at which time she advised the writer that she had no additional information to add to her original complaint, in that [redacted] had not mentioned the subject again, and it was not further discussed. She advised that [redacted] resided at [redacted]

AT BOSTON, MASS.

The writer contacted [redacted] at which time she advised that she is not a member of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, and that so far as she could recall, she attended a meeting at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, on March 5, 1942, where the Educational Club of the Association was holding an open meeting. She further stated that in regard to the remarks concerning the Japanese and Negroes, that she did not actually hear this at the meeting as she arrived late. However, after the meeting, some lady told her that one of the speakers stated that he believed that if the Japanese won the war, the colored people would be better off; however, it has been pointed out to him that this is not true. [redacted] stated the friend continued to say that other speakers at the meeting also stated that this was not true, and urged them to cooperate and buy War Bonds.

b7D

During the entire interview, [redacted] resented the fact that she was being interviewed concerning this matter, and was very uncooperative. [redacted] further stated that she could not say for sure whether the woman who told her this story actually heard it at the meeting that same evening, or whether it was some information that she had heard elsewhere.

[redacted] March 5, 1942; that on that evening the League of Women for Community Service held their monthly business meeting, and there were no outsiders, visitors or speakers at this meeting. [redacted] the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE YOUTH COUNCIL, and, furthermore, the Educational Group of this Association had never held a meeting at this address during the entire year of 1942. She stated that the Adult Group, during the year

1942 held all their meetings at 464 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. [redacted] advised the writer that [redacted] of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, [redacted], would be able to furnish additional information concerning what took place and the names of the speakers at their various meetings.

[redacted] of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, [redacted] was interviewed by the writer, and advised that at no time did they have a speaker who discussed the Japanese and Negro situation, at their meetings. [redacted] stated "no one could get away with a talk like that, as the colored people in this district would not go for it." He further advised that they never held a meeting at 558 Massachusetts Avenue during 1942. [redacted] was very cooperative, [redacted]

[redacted] of the Adult Group of the Association advised that this group holds a monthly meeting the third Monday of every month; that just the Executive Committee attends and they have no outside speakers at these meetings. He further advised that they have a quarterly meeting four times a year, and also one annual meeting in November. That they have 2200 paid members; however, they do very well to have forty or fifty attend the monthly meetings, as they have no interest in coming to these meetings. [redacted] advised that the quarterly meetings during 1942 they had no outside speakers whatsoever. In regards to the Youth Council, [redacted] stated that this includes the young polored people from eighteen to twenty-five years old, and that when they attain the age of twenty-five, they are automatically accepted into the adult group. Their paid membership is approximately 100, and that they do very well to have ten or fifteen at their monthly meetings.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated that the Youth Council had a membership drive during March and April, 1942, and he made it a point to attend the meetings held during this time, and at no time had he heard a speaker at their meetings discuss Japanese and Negro problems. He added that the colored people would not stand for such a discussion in this area, as they know that the Japanese do not care for the colored people, and that the colored people in this area are of a high type and cannot be made to accept such propaganda. [redacted] during the year, 1942, and he can truly say, [redacted] that they never had a speaker from New York, and, furthermore, the local speakers which they had at their annual meeting, did not discuss in any way the Japanese and Negro problems. [redacted] referred the writer to [redacted] of the Youth Council of this Association, for information concerning speakers, which they may have had at their meetings during the monther of March, 1942.

Special Agent [redacted] and the writer contacted [redacted] of the Youth Council of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, who advised that [redacted] during the year, 1942, and that, at no time, had a speaker mentioned the Japanese, or made any comparison whatsoever between the Japanese and Negroes. [redacted]

[redacted] it was ascertained that Mr. NEWTON of the American Federation of Teachers, spoke in behalf of the St. Lawrence River Project. Also, Rev. CHARLES FOGGIE, colored, [redacted] spoke on Religion in Marriage.

[redacted] stated that another colored club, namely, THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATION FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, who holds meetings at 558 Massachusetts, Boston, on the same nights as the Youth Council, introduced Mr. NEWTON to the Youth Council, as he had addressed that Club on the same evening on the same subject. [redacted] stated that as far as she could recall, Mr. NEWTON was from New York. However, the writer could obtain complete details and background concerning Mr. NEWTON [redacted] The New England Congregation For Equal Opportunity. [redacted] stated that the talk given by Mr. NEWTON was strictly concerning the St. Lawrence River Project, and urged the members of the Youth Council to support this measure and to write letters to their Congressmen, urging them to vote for the passage of this measure. [redacted] stated further that the average age of their members is from eighteen to twenty-five, and that no member over twenty-five is allowed to attend their meetings, except as a representative from the Adult Group. She further stated that they have had no open meetings during 1942, and that the meeting held on March 3, 1942, was a regular monthly meeting, and that the only scheduled speaker they had was the Rev. CHARLES FOGGIE, who spoke on Religion in Marriage.

b7c
b7d

[redacted] the organization NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATION FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, advised the writer that [redacted] NEWTON confined his talk to the St. Lawrence River Project, and never, at any time, mentioned the Japanese or their feeling towards the colored people. [redacted] stated that in view of the fact that the Youth Council of the Association was meeting on the same evening at 558 Massachusetts Ave. [redacted] was desirous of addressing this club on the same topic. Therefore, [redacted] NEWTON proceeded to give the same lecture to the Youth Council as he had given to the New England Congregation for Equal Opportunity.

[redacted] he has heard the rumor that the negroes will be better off if the Japanese are victors in the present war. However, this [redacted] is absurd, [redacted]

[redacted] He is firmly convinced that the negroes in this district are not influenced by such rumors, and, furthermore, that the negroes in this area would not tolerate a speaker engaging in such propaganda.

67D

In fiew of the fact that [redacted] was not certain whether or not her friend heard a particular rumor at a meeting of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, or whether it was a common rumor; and, furthermore, investigation reveals that the Adult Group of the Association never held their meetings at 558 Massachusetts Avenue during the year 1942; and, further that adults over twenty five years of age are not allowed to attend the Youth Council, it is evident that the information furnished [redacted] did not take place at any of the meetings of the colored clubs contacted in Boston.

Accordingly, no further investigation will be conducted and the case is being closed.

C L O S E D

4-730 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-78

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

4-750 (2-7-78)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-79

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) 6 7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-80

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA FILE NO. 100-937 SCL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	12-22-42	6-17;7-15-41; 1-25,28; 2-3; 9-16;11-25, 27-42	[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE			INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A review of file reveals instant organization is mentioned as a probable Communist front. [redacted] Reported to be attempting to organize servants into a local union and creating discontent among negroes in that vicinity. Charlotte chapter officers of NAACP are Dr. ROY S. WYNN, president; --- ALEXANDER, vice president; J. S. BOWSER, secretary and legal adviser. No positive indication of Communistic sympathies or foreign-inspired agitation in Charlotte chapter.

- P -

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 6SK/ci 9-22-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-23-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS: AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED VIA SLIP (S) OF DATE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

61 + 3176 + 81

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau

4 - Charlotte

RECEIVED 20 DEC 1942

237

JAN 28 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY FILE

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-81 (pages 2 and 3)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

[redacted] telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] and advised that her maid had given her information relative to strangers in the vicinity of Winston-Salem attempting to organize the servants into a local union, and that these people were using threats and had, to a great extent, created discontent among the negroes in that vicinity. [redacted] advised that she would further question her maid and secure all available information, and that she would be glad to talk with an agent in the very near future.

b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] stated that the Charlotte chapter of the NAACP had been very active for the past several years, and that in his opinion this organization had done a great deal toward the accomplishing of certain goals of the negro people. He advised that the adult chapter of the NAACP in Charlotte numbered approximately 50. He stated that this figure applied to persons who actually took a part in the affairs of the organization. [redacted] there was a considerably larger number of persons interested in the organization's activities, but not particularly active. He stated that recently a junior auxiliary to the NAACP had been formed, and at the present time this group numbered about 40.

[redacted] furnished the following names as being officers of the Charlotte chapter of the NAACP:

President: Dr. ROY S. WYNN, [redacted]
Charlotte, North Carolina

Vice Pres.: --- ALEXANDER of the Alexander Funeral Home, 323
South Brevard Street, Charlotte

Secretary and legal adviser: J. S. BOWSER, [redacted]
[redacted] Charlotte

[redacted] the Charlotte membership of the NAACP, while largely negro, also included a number of white persons. He stated that Dr. WYNN, the president of the organization, is a white man.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

[redacted] the Charlotte chapter of the NAACP had taken particular pains to make certain that persons active in its affairs were reliable and patriotic. He was emphatic in his statement that he was sure that there were no German, Japanese, or Italian propaganda spread among the negro people in Charlotte to his knowledge. He also stated that none of the officers of the local chapter are of Communistic sympathies, and as far as he knows, there was little or no agitation of Communism among the negroes in Charlotte.

- PENDING -

CONFIDENTIAL

49787

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

b1 [redacted]

Will contact [redacted] as to the recent activities of [redacted]

b7C
b7D

Will interview [redacted] for further information about her maid, and whether or not it would be advisable to interview the maid.

[redacted]

Will contact [redacted] concerning activities of instant organization among the colored people at the A.M.E. Zion Church.

b7D
b7C

Will discreetly investigate activities of [redacted]

Will get a copy of or ascertain information concerning the negro national anthem.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] will discreetly investigate activities [redacted]

[redacted] will inquire concerning meetings [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] will investigate the activities [redacted]

- PENDING

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

8 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-82 (pages 2-9)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

100-2690

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [redacted]

The National Negro Congress is believed to be Communistically infiltrated.

b1 [redacted]

J. BYRON HOPKINS, colored attorney, was active in the defense of ODELL WALLER, which defense, it is recalled, was sponsored by the Workers Defense League, a legal defensive mechanism for the Socialist Party, as well as by the National Save ODELL WALLER Committee, which is believed to have been a front organization for the Revolutionary Workers League.

b1 [redacted]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTROVERSY:

b1 b7D [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

NAACP PLANS FOOD INVESTIGATION HERE:

The local branch of the NAACP is organizing a group to investigate alleged discrepancies in the prices of food charged consumers in colored districts of the city. This probe will be coordinated and compiled with a national report on this question which is being conducted by the National Association.

Preliminary to the national investigation, Richmond was chosen

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

along with Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and Kansas City. [redacted]

b7D { [redacted]

The NAACP charges that a discriminatory practice by storekeepers and wholesalers in colored districts causes the colored population to pay higher prices for their groceries and meats.

According to this week's press, the matter has also been reported to the Office of Price Administration. Just how much of this will be used as propaganda or just how much will result in increased tension in the race, should be interesting to observe. The manner in which the cost campaign is conducted and publicized in a given community will determine this, it is thought.

-PENDING-

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CONFIDENTIAL

RICHMOND FIELD DIVISION:

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA:

Will report all developments in connection with the NAACP in the geographical sub-division covered by the Richmond Office.

-PENDING-

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-83

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at OKLAHOMA CITY — O.O. File #100-1111

CONFIDENTIAL

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report made by
OKLAHOMA CITY	12-24-42	9-21,23,24, 29;10-1,5,6, 10,16,20,22, 30;11-16-42	[redacted]

Title	Character of Case
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10-23-80 Sp1 C.S.R/cc
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-23-90

SYNOPSIS

[redacted]

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Okla. City, Okla., 9-8-42.

DETAILS: -At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma-

Appr. & Swd. W.T. Barnett

61-3176-84

RECORDED & INDEXED

Copies of this report
5 - Bureau
1 - DIO, Okla. City
1 - G-2, Dallas
2 - ONI, Okla. City
5 - Okla. City (1-#100-1955 (1-#100-1179)

52 JAN

CONFIDENTIAL

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7C

b7E

b7D

[redacted] This is borne out by an article written by STEWART in the Black Dispatch, dated September 26, 1942.

Referred to NAVAL Investigative Service

No successor has been chosen to succeed STEWART as leader of the local chapter at this time and the Black Dispatch will be closely scanned in the future to ascertain who is to take STEWART's place.

ROSCOE DUNJEE, State President of the NAACP, who is a prominent negro of Oklahoma City, and who publishes the Black Dispatch weekly newspaper, in an editorial carried in the October 10, 1942 issue of his paper stated that he is Communistic in his beliefs. Excerpts from this article are as follows:

> "We shall have to report that we personally do have Communistic leanings. ..... we do have Communistic leanings when it comes to the Communistic Party of the international state and the question of racial equality. ..... Communism believes in racial equality and so does this writer. "

b7C

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

The October 10, 1942 issue of the Black Dispatch carried an article which stated that WALTER WHITE, National President of the NAACP, had stopped over for a one day trip with DUNJEE to the Fort Sill Military Reservation. This article stated that WHITE and DUNJEE were very much pleased and elated to observe a number of troops, both colored and white, marching under the supervision of a negro officer. This article inferred that white and colored troops resided together at Fort Sill and these

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE O.C. File 100-1111 12-24-42

officials of the NAACP were very much gratified by this.

b1
b7E

[redacted]

Recent issues of the Black Dispatch carry numerous articles protesting against racial discrimination and recent negro lynchings in the South. These protests are carried in the name of the NAACP and the trial of MARSHALL LaDAY, a negro on trial in State Court, Oklahoma City, for murder, is being financed by this organization.

PENDING

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE O.C. File 100-1111 12-24-42

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY FIELD DIVISION

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will make specific investigations and submit reports on activities of this organization in the state of Oklahoma.

CONFIDENTIAL

50 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
This page contains information which originated with the Naval Investigative Service (NIS) and has been referred to that agency for direct response to you.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-84 (page 5)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Indianapolis, Indiana

79091

FILE NO. 100-5344

b7c

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	1/[illegible]/43	12/17,22/42	[redacted] HDP:MJR

TITLE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7D

[redacted]

-P- ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-23-80 BY 5016 SJC

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		61-3176-85	RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: (5) - Bureau 2 - New York (Information) 3 - Indianapolis		18 JAN 11 1943	

COPY

FBI

WH 10 3 15 PM

SCFEB 7 1943

FEDERAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-85 (page 2)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

There was an article appearing in the Indianapolis Recorder (colored newspaper) on November 21, 1942, to the effect that the N.A.A.C.P. unanimously elected Mrs. PRISCILLA DEAN LEWIS as president for the next year; GEORGE McBUTTS, vice president; GEORGE HARDIN, second vice president; OLLIE WEEKS, secretary, and A. W. RAMSEY, treasurer.

b7D

[redacted] a member of the N.A.A.C.P. advised that it is his belief that the executive board of the N.A.A.C.P. acts as intermediary with the other colored organizations which have been alleged to be pro-Japanese in their sympathy, such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, The Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, and The Moorish Cult.

b7C
b7E

[redacted] is a member of this organization, and he is believed to be associated with some of the communists in Indiana if not actually a member of the Communist Party. Informant stated [redacted] was chairman of the transportation committee for the communist meetings held outside the city limits of Indianapolis during the past summer.

[redacted] the annual general election of the officers of the Indianapolis Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. on Friday, November 13, 1942 at 8:00 P. M. at the Senate Avenue Y.M.C.A., 450 North Senate Avenue, and was signed by W. CHESTER HIBBIT, president, WILLIAM VERNON SHIELDS, secretary.

PENDING

79095

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION

At Gary, Indiana.

Will endeavor to develop an informant in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Gary Chapter, in order to keep in touch with their activities to learn if there are any subversive tendencies there.

At Indianapolis, Indiana.

b7D

Will keep in touch with [redacted] for any subversive tendencies in the local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. at Indianapolis.

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-85 (page 6)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-85 (page 6)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

45826

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FILE NO. 100-1424 NM

b7C

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	11-23-42	10/7,20,21,27, 30/42	[redacted]

b7D

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE; [redacted] Informant	INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NATIONAL SSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, Educational Group, does not hold meetings at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. [redacted] interviewed and advised she was not present at the meeting when the remarks were made concerning Japanese and Negro similarity. Unable to furnish name of speaker or source of her information. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE YOUTH COUNCIL held meeting at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, March 3, 1942. [redacted] disclosed that HERBERT NEWTON, colored of New York, [redacted] spoke on "The St. Lawrence River Project." Also Rev. CHARLES FOGGIE, colored of Cambridge, Mass., spoke on "Religion in Marriage." No mention concerning Japanese or Negro [redacted] both Youth and Educational Group of NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE contacted and advised that at no time did they have a speaker who indulged in any form whatsoever concerning Japanese and Negro propaganda.

b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-23-80 BY [illegible]

C.

REFERENCE Bureau letter to the Boston Field Division dated 4-28-42

DETAILS The following investigation is predicated upon information received from [redacted] who advised that [redacted] colored, who is employed by her one day a week as a cleaning woman, told her that on March 5, 1942, she had been to a meeting

b7D
b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. A. Madigan SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

61-13176 77 RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 12 1942

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
3 Boston

b7C

D 125

33

of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, held at 558 Massachusetts Avenue in Boston; that the colored speaker on the preceding Tuesday stated at the meeting that the Japanese were friendly to the colored race, and if the Japanese won the war, they would place the colored people in positions of power in the United States. The speaker exhibited for comparison, photographs of Japanese and Negroes to show racial similarity. The speaker also stated that he recently had had an interview with STEPHEN EARLY, Secretary to the President, who told him that the Japanese were truly friendly with the Negroes.

[redacted] stated that she did not know whether [redacted] arrived at the meeting in time to hear the whole speech, and that perhaps the speaker was making an attempt to show the audience the kind of propaganda the Japanese might use and to warn them against it.

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

The writer contacted [redacted] at which time she advised the writer that she had no additional information to add to her original complaint, in that [redacted] had not mentioned the subject again, and it was not further discussed. She advised that [redacted] resided at [redacted]

AT BOSTON, MASS.

The writer contacted [redacted] at which time she advised that she is not a member of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, and that so far as she could recall, she attended a meeting at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, on March 5, 1942, where the Educational Club of the Association was holding an open meeting. She further stated that in regard to the remarks concerning the Japanese and Negroes, that she did not actually hear this at the meeting as she arrived late. However, after the meeting, some lady told her that one of the speakers stated that he believed that if the Japanese won the war, the colored people would be better off; however, it has been pointed out to him that this is not true. [redacted] stated the friend continued to say that other speakers at the meeting also stated that this was not true, and urged them to cooperate and buy War Bonds.

b7D

During the entire interview, [redacted] resented the fact that she was being interviewed concerning this matter, and was very uncooperative. [redacted] further stated that she could not say for sure whether the woman who told her this story actually heard it at the meeting that same evening, or whether it was some information that she had heard elsewhere.

[redacted] March 5, 1942; that on that evening the League of Women for Community Service held their monthly business meeting, and there were no outsiders, visitors or speakers at this meeting. [redacted] the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE YOUTH COUNCIL, and, furthermore, the Educational Group of this Association had never held a meeting at this address during the entire year of 1942. She stated that the Adult Group, during the year

1942 held all their meetings at 464 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. [redacted] advised the writer that [redacted] of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, [redacted], would be able to furnish additional information concerning what took place and the names of the speakers at their various meetings.

[redacted] of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, [redacted] was interviewed by the writer, and advised that at no time did they have a speaker who discussed the Japanese and Negro situation, at their meetings. [redacted] stated "no one could get away with a talk like that, as the colored people in this district would not go for it." He further advised that they never held a meeting at 558 Massachusetts Avenue during 1942. [redacted] was very cooperative, [redacted]

[redacted] of the Adult Group of the Association advised that this group holds a monthly meeting the third Monday of every month; that just the Executive Committee attends and they have no outside speakers at these meetings. He further advised that they have a quarterly meeting four times a year, and also one annual meeting in November. That they have 2200 paid members; however, they do very well to have forty or fifty attend the monthly meetings, as they have no interest in coming to these meetings. [redacted] advised that the quarterly meetings during 1942 they had no outside speakers whatsoever. In regards to the Youth Council, [redacted] stated that this includes the young polored people from eighteen to twenty-five years old, and that when they attain the age of twenty-five, they are automatically accepted into the adult group. Their paid membership is approximately 100, and that they do very well to have ten or fifteen at their monthly meetings.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated that the Youth Council had a membership drive during March and April, 1942, and he made it a point to attend the meetings held during this time, and at no time had he heard a speaker at their meetings discuss Japanese and Negro problems. He added that the colored people would not stand for such a discussion in this area, as they know that the Japanese do not care for the colored people, and that the colored people in this area are of a high type and cannot be made to accept such propaganda. [redacted] during the year, 1942, and he can truly say, [redacted] that they never had a speaker from New York, and, furthermore, the local speakers which they had at their annual meeting, did not discuss in any way the Japanese and Negro problems. [redacted] referred the writer to [redacted] of the Youth Council of this Association, for information concerning speakers, which they may have had at their meetings during the monther of March, 1942.

Special Agent [redacted] and the writer contacted [redacted] of the Youth Council of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, who advised that [redacted] during the year, 1942, and that, at no time, had a speaker mentioned the Japanese, or made any comparison whatsoever between the Japanese and Negroes. [redacted]

[redacted] it was ascertained that Mr. NEWTON of the American Federation of Teachers, spoke in behalf of the St. Lawrence River Project. Also, Rev. CHARLES FOGGIE, colored, [redacted] spoke on Religion in Marriage.

[redacted] stated that another colored club, namely, THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATION FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, who holds meetings at 558 Massachusetts, Boston, on the same nights as the Youth Council, introduced Mr. NEWTON to the Youth Council, as he had addressed that Club on the same evening on the same subject. [redacted] stated that as far as she could recall, Mr. NEWTON was from New York. However, the writer could obtain complete details and background concerning Mr. NEWTON [redacted] The New England Congregation For Equal Opportunity. [redacted] stated that the talk given by Mr. NEWTON was strictly concerning the St. Lawrence River Project, and urged the members of the Youth Council to support this measure and to write letters to their Congressmen, urging them to vote for the passage of this measure. [redacted] stated further that the average age of their members is from eighteen to twenty-five, and that no member over twenty-five is allowed to attend their meetings, except as a representative from the Adult Group. She further stated that they have had no open meetings during 1942, and that the meeting held on March 3, 1942, was a regular monthly meeting, and that the only scheduled speaker they had was the Rev. CHARLES FOGGIE, who spoke on Religion in Marriage.

b7c
b7d

[redacted] the organization NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATION FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, advised the writer that [redacted] NEWTON confined his talk to the St. Lawrence River Project, and never, at any time, mentioned the Japanese or their feeling towards the colored people. [redacted] stated that in view of the fact that the Youth Council of the Association was meeting on the same evening at 558 Massachusetts Ave. [redacted] was desirous of addressing this club on the same topic. Therefore, [redacted] NEWTON proceeded to give the same lecture to the Youth Council as he had given to the New England Congregation for Equal Opportunity.

[redacted] he has heard the rumor that the negroes will be better off if the Japanese are victors in the present war. However, this [redacted] is absurd, [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] He is firmly convinced that the negroes in this district are not influenced by such rumors, and, furthermore, that the negroes in this area would not tolerate a speaker engaging in such propaganda.

In fiew of the fact that [redacted] was not certain whether or not her friend heard a particular rumor at a meeting of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, or whether it was a common rumor; and, furthermore, investigation reveals that the Adult Group of the Association never held their meetings at 558 Massachusetts Avenue during the year 1942; and, further that adults over twenty five years of age are not allowed to attend the Youth Council, it is evident that the information furnished [redacted] did not take place at any of the meetings of the colored clubs contacted in Boston.

Accordingly, no further investigation will be conducted and the case is being closed.

C L O S E D

4-750 (2-7-78)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-78

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

4-750 (2-7-78)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-79

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-80

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA FILE NO. 100-937 BCL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	12-22-42	6-17;7-15-41; 1-25,28; 2-5; 9-16;11-25, 27-42	[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE			INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7c

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A review of file reveals instant organization is mentioned as a probable Communist front. [redacted] Reported to be attempting to organize servants into a local union and creating discontent among negroes in that vicinity. Charlotte chapter officers of NAACP are Dr. ROY S. WYNN, president; --- ALEXANDER, vice president; J. S. BOWSER, secretary and legal adviser. No positive indication of Communistic sympathies or foreign-inspired agitation in Charlotte chapter.

b7D

b7c

- P -

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 6SYfcr 9-23-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-23-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS: AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted]

b1

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Special Agent in Charge

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

61 + 3176 + 81

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau

4 - Charlotte

RECEIVED 20 DEC 1942

237

JAN 28 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY FILE

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1;b7C;b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-81 (pages 2 and 3)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Charlotte 100-937

CONFIDENTIAL

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

[redacted] telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] and advised that her maid had given her information relative to strangers in the vicinity of Winston-Salem attempting to organize the servants into a local union, and that these people were using threats and had, to a great extent, created discontent among the negroes in that vicinity. [redacted] advised that she would further question her maid and secure all available information, and that she would be glad to talk with an agent in the very near future.

b7D

b7C
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] stated that the Charlotte chapter of the NAACP had been very active for the past several years, and that in his opinion this organization had done a great deal toward the accomplishing of certain goals of the negro people. He advised that the adult chapter of the NAACP in Charlotte numbered approximately 50. He stated that this figure applied to persons who actually took a part in the affairs of the organization. [redacted] there was a considerably larger number of persons interested in the organization's activities, but not particularly active. He stated that recently a junior auxiliary to the NAACP had been formed, and at the present time this group numbered about 40.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] furnished the following names as being officers of the Charlotte chapter of the NAACP:

President: Dr. ROY S. WYNN, [redacted]
Charlotte, North Carolina

Vice Pres.: --- ALEXANDER of the Alexander Funeral Home, 323 South Brevard Street, Charlotte

Secretary and legal adviser: J. S. BOWSER, [redacted]
[redacted] Charlotte

[redacted] the Charlotte membership of the NAACP, while largely negro, also included a number of white persons. He stated that Dr. WYNN, the president of the organization, is a white man.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b7a

[redacted] the Charlotte chapter of the NAACP had taken particular pains to make certain that persons active in its affairs were reliable and patriotic. He was emphatic in his statement that he was sure that there were no German, Japanese, or Italian propaganda spread among the negro people in Charlotte to his knowledge. He also stated that none of the officers of the local chapter are of Communistic sympathies, and as far as he knows, there was little or no agitation of Communism among the negroes in Charlotte.

- PENDING -

CONFIDENTIAL

49787

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

b1 [redacted]

Will contact [redacted] as to the recent activities of [redacted]

b7C
b7D

Will interview [redacted] for further information about her maid, and whether or not it would be advisable to interview the maid.

[redacted]

Will contact [redacted] concerning activities of instant organization among the colored people at the A.M.E. Zion Church.

b7D
b7C

Will discreetly investigate activities of [redacted]

Will get a copy of or ascertain information concerning the negro national anthem.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] will discreetly investigate activities [redacted]

[redacted] will inquire concerning meetings [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] will investigate the activities [redacted]

- PENDING

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 45765

Form No. 1

CONFIDENTIAL

This Case Originated at RICHMOND, VIRGINIA File No. 100-2690

b7c

Report Made at	Date When Made	Period for which made	Report Made by
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	12-23-42	11-9,13-42	[redacted] JEL:DNB

Title

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Character of Case

INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AGENCY IFC - OSI-V
REQ. REC'D 12-23-5
REP'T FORW. 1-11-5
BY Illing - JEH

b1

[redacted]

b7c [redacted] ICCDR 4-4-47 C.P.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5216 SKC
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.8 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-23-90

- P -

Approved & forwarded D. J. Bobbitt SAC

Do Not Write in These Spaces

61-3176-82

RECORDED & FILED

INDEXED

Copies of This Report
5 - Bureau
2 - Norfolk
1 - ONI Richmond
1 - MIS Richmond (SECRET)
5 - Richmond (1 - 100-3001
1 - 100-4361)

13 DEC 1942

COPY IN FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

8 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-82 (pages 2-9)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

b1 [redacted]

The National Negro Congress is believed to be Communistically infiltrated.

b1 [redacted]

J. BYRON HOPKINS, colored attorney, was active in the defense of ODELL WALLER, which defense, it is recalled, was sponsored by the Workers Defense League, a legal defensive mechanism for the Socialist Party, as well as by the National Save ODELL WALLER Committee, which is believed to have been a front organization for the Revolutionary Workers League.

b1 [redacted]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTROVERSY:

b1 b7D [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

NAACP PLANS FOOD INVESTIGATION HERE:

The local branch of the NAACP is organizing a group to investigate alleged discrepancies in the prices of food charged consumers in colored districts of the city. This probe will be coordinated and compiled with a national report on this question which is being conducted by the National Association.

Preliminary to the national investigation, Richmond was chosen

CONFIDENTIAL

along with Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and Kansas City. [redacted]

b7D

The NAACP charges that a discriminatory practice by storekeepers and wholesalers in colored districts causes the colored population to pay higher prices for their groceries and meats.

According to this week's press, the matter has also been reported to the Office of Price Administration. Just how much of this will be used as propaganda or just how much will result in increased tension in the race, should be interesting to observe. The manner in which the cost campaign is conducted and publicized in a given community will determine this, it is thought.

-PENDING-

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CONFIDENTIAL

RICHMOND FIELD DIVISION:

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA:

Will report all developments in connection with the NAACP in the geographical sub-division covered by the Richmond Office.

-PENDING-

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-83

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at OKLAHOMA CITY

O.O. File #100-1111

CONFIDENTIAL

Report Made At	Date when made	Period for which made	Report made by
OKLAHOMA CITY	12-24-42	9-21,23,24, 29;10-1,5,6, 10,16,20,28, 30;11-16-42	[redacted]

Title	Character of Case
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10-23-80 SP1 C.S.R.
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2,4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-23-90

b7C

SYNOPSIS

[redacted]

-P-

b7C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Okla. City, Okla., 9-8-42.

DETAILS: -At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Appr. & Fwd. W.T. Bannerman

61-3176-84

RECORDED & INDEXED

Copies of this report
5 - Bureau
1 - DIO, Okla. City
1 - G-2, Dallas
2 - ONI, Okla. City
5 - Okla. City (1-#100-1955 (1-#100-1179)

62 JAN

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

[redacted] This is borne out by an article written by STEWART in the Black Dispatch, dated September 26, 1942.

ferred to NAL Investigative Service

No successor has been chosen to succeed STEWART as leader of the local chapter at this time and the Black Dispatch will be closely scanned in the future to ascertain who is to take STEWART's place.

ROSCOE DUNJEE, State President of the NAACP, who is a prominent negro of Oklahoma City, and who publishes the Black Dispatch weekly newspaper, in an editorial carried in the October 10, 1942 issue of his paper stated that he is Communistic in his beliefs. Excerpts from this article are as follows:

> "We shall have to report that we personally do have Communistic leanings. ..... we do have Communistic leanings when it comes to the Communistic Party of the international state and the question of racial equality. ..... Communism believes in racial equality and so does this writer. "

b7C

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

The October 10, 1942 issue of the Black Dispatch carried an article which stated that WALTER WHITE, National President of the NAACP, had stopped over for a one day trip with DUNJEE to the Fort Sill Military Reservation. This article stated that WHITE and DUNJEE were very much pleased and elated to observe a number of troops, both colored and white, marching under the supervision of a negro officer. This article inferred that white and colored troops resided together at Fort Sill and these

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE O.C. File 100-1111 12-24-42

officials of the NAACP were very much gratified by this.

b1
b7E

[redacted]

Recent issues of the Black Dispatch carry numerous articles protesting against racial discrimination and recent negro lynchings in the South. These protests are carried in the name of the NAACP and the trial of MARSHALL LaDAY, a negro on trial in State Court, Oklahoma City, for murder, is being financed by this organization.

PENDING

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE O.C. File 100-1111 12-24-42

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE OKLAHOMA CITY FIELD DIVISION

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will make specific investigations and submit reports on activities of this organization in the state of Oklahoma.

CONFIDENTIAL

50 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
This page contains information which originated with the Naval Investigative Service (NIS) and has been referred to that agency for direct response to you.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-84 (page 5)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Indianapolis, Indiana 79091 FILE NO. 100-5344

b7c

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	1/8/43	12/17,22/42	[redacted] EDP:MJR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7D

[redacted]

-P- ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-23-80 BY SP1 6 Sylc

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. M. Lynch SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
2 - New York (Informant)
3 - Indianapolis

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

61-3176-85

18 JAN 11 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED

5 FEB 7 1943

FEDERAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-85 (page 2)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

There was an article appearing in the Indianapolis Recorder (colored newspaper) on November 21, 1942, to the effect that the N.A.A.C.P. unanimously elected Mrs. PRISCILLA DEAN LEWIS as president for the next year; GEORGE McBUTTS, vice president; GEORGE HARDIN, second vice president; OLLIE WEEKS, secretary, and A. W. RAMSEY, treasurer.

b7D

[redacted] a member of the N.A.A.C.P. advised that it is his belief that the executive board of the N.A.A.C.P. acts as intermediary with the other colored organizations which have been alleged to be pro-Japanese in their sympathy, such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, The Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, and The Moorish Cult.

b7C
b7E

[redacted] is a member of this orgahization, and he is believed to be associated with some of the communists in Indiana if not actually a member of the Communist Party. Informant stated [redacted] was chairman of the transportation committee for the communist meetings held outside the city limits of Indianapolis during the past summer.

[redacted] the annual general election of the officers of the Indianapolis Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. on Friday, November 13, 1942 at 8:00 P. M. at the Senate Avenue Y.M.C.A., 450 North Senate Avenue, and was signed by W. CHESTER HIBBIT, president, WILLIAM VERNON SHIELDS, secretary.

PENDING

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION

At Gary, Indiana.

Will endeavor to develop an informant in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Gary Chapter, in order to keep in touch with their activities to learn if there are any subversive tendencies there.

At Indianapolis, Indiana.

b7D

Will keep in touch with [redacted] for any subversive tendencies in the local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. at Indianapolis.

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
61-3176-85 (page 6)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX